The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5205. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Arkansas Bill.

More of the Wooley Contempt Case in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator SHERMAN's Funding bill will be brought up again in the Senate on Tuesday.

THE PRISON IN THE CAPITOL.

Workmen are to-day busily engaged in removing the documents and placing additional securities to the doors and windows of the room in the Capitol designed as a prison for WOOLEY, the contumacious witness. The adjoining room is also being cleared out, and Miss VINNIE REAM, with eyes a little tearful, is superintending the removal of the works of art, models, designs, &c., &c., that have made her studio so attractive to visitors at the Capitol. All is being removed, with the exception of her model for the Lincoln statue ordered by Congress. This being in clay, will not bear removal. Miss REAM has written to Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY that to undertake to remove this statue would be to simply destroy the labor of the past year.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK did not succeed in getting up the Internal Revenue bill in the House to-day, as he desired to present his opening remarks to a full house, and a large number of members were absent, attending the services at Arlington Heights.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, accompanied by Gen. CAMPBELL and Lieut. RATHBONE, of his staff, arrived to-night, in response to a telegram from Gen. GRANT, sent last night, informing him of his confirmation. He called on Gen. GRANT and President JOHNSON this evening.

Gov. WELLES, of Virginia, arrived here to-night. It is supposed that his business is connected with the appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD's successor.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 30.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The Senate to-day removed the injunction of secrecy on the proceedings in Executive session yesterday, in regard to the nomination of Gen. Schofield.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:

Whereas, On the 23d day of April, 1868, the President nominated John M. Schofield to be Secretary of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the Senate, the said Stanton has not been legally removed from his office, but inasmuch as the said Stanton has relinquished his place as Secretary of War for the causes stated in his notice to the President; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate advises and consents to the appointment of John M. Schofield to be Secretary of War.

After debate, the question was taken on the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by 28 to 13. Messrs. FOWLER, HENDERSON, ROSS, TRUMBULL and VAN WINKLE voting with the Democrats in the negative. Messrs. FESSENDEN and GRIMES absent.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered to amend the resolution by adding "in the place of EDWIN M. STANTON, who has relinquished that office," which was not agreed to by a vote of 15 to 22.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Gen. SCHOFIELD as Secretary for the Department of War, which was rejected.

Mr. STEWART offered the following resolution:

That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD in place of EDWIN M. STANTON, who has been forced to retire from the discharge of the duties of said office by reason of the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the President of the United States.

Which was rejected by 19 to 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Wiley.

The question was then taken on the original motion of Mr. EDMONDS, and it was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, but not acted upon:

HARRY BECKWITH, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

C. C. DAVIS, to be Melter and Refiner in the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado.

EDWARD DODD, to be Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

JOHN R. PORTSON, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of California.

COLBY KNAPP, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois.

JOSEPH P. K. PLANT, to be Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, D. C.

WM. L. HOWARD, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mobile, Alabama.

MINISTER TO COSTA RICA.

Accompanying the nomination of THADDEUS P. MOTE as Minister Resident to Costa Rica, are two letters of the Secretary of State, explanatory of the reasons for the recall of A. G. LAWRENCE. The first is addressed to Col. LAWRENCE, under date of the 11th inst. After stating that it was a matter of public notoriety, and unquestionably true, that he had recently been a principal party to a duel near this city, and had, thereby, violated an Act of Congress, approved in February, 1839, it goes on to say:

"This proceeding on your part is the more to be regretted and the more unaccountable, as your military experience must have made you familiar with the article of war which prohibits any soldier from sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel on pain of being cashiered. The President, therefore, entertaining the opinion that under the circumstances the offence on your part, above referred to, against the law, renders it unbecoming that you shall any longer represent the United States as their Minister to the Republic of Costa Rica, has deemed it advisable to nominate to the Senate a successor to you in that character."

In conclusion, LAWRENCE is given the privilege of leaving Costa Rica before the arrival of his successor, on delivering an inclosed sealed letter to the President of that Republic announcing his recall.

The letter of Mr. SEWARD is addressed, under the same date, to Baron GEROLT, the Russian Minister, in the following terms:

SIR: It is my painful duty to bring to your attention the fact concerning the truth of which there is believed to be no question, that Baron HENRY VON KUSSEROW, the Secretary, and Count LOTTUM, an attaché of your Legation, have been guilty—the former as principal, and the latter as second of violating the act of Congress, approved Feb. 20, 1839, entitled "an act to prohibit the giving or accepting within the District of Columbia of a challenge to fight a duel, and for punishment thereof, although these gentlemen are protected by the laws of nations from judicial prosecution for a violation of the statute aforesaid, the President, nevertheless, directs me to request that you, without delay, call the attention of your Government to the matter, in order that Baron Von Kusserow and Count Lottum may, in a proper manner, be made sensible of its displeasure.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REGISTRATION OF SOLDIERS.

Judge CARTTER, of the Supreme Court of this district, to-day rendered a decision in the mandamus case, a writ of which was applied for by one of the Registers of this district, petitioning to have stricken from the Registration Roll all soldiers excepting those who have resided here for a certain time, and who have families with them.

The Judge stated that he felt constrained to dismiss the petition for the issuance of the writ, because on the case made, it did not appear that there was sufficient grounds for the Court to interfere by writ. There was no evidence of fraud or corruption on the part of the Board. He thinks that while the registration of the soldiers is illegal, he is constrained under the rights of the case to dismiss the petition.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from a number of mercantile firms of Boston, remonstrating against the passage of the proposed amendments to the Bankruptcy bill.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial, largely signed by the bankers of New-York, on the same subject, protesting against the provision for the extension of time.

Messrs. MORGAN and MORRILL, of Maine, presented remonstrances of the same import by the merchants and bankers of New-York, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of the citizens of Western New York, praying for the revision of duties on sawed and round timbers, imported for American mills, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ROSS BROWNE'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print J. ROSS BROWNE's report on minerals west of the Rocky Mountains, with amendments authorizing the printing of 10,000 copies, instead of 15,000.

Messrs. COLE and WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, speaking highly of the value of the work. The latter remarked that the work is worth more than all the other works on the subject ever published in this country. Both of the gentlemen urged the advisability of endeavoring to satisfy the probable great demand.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that if such a great demand existed, some Western publisher would doubtless find it profitable. They would be furnished to anybody, under the law, at the cost of paper and printing.

Mr. HARLAN thought it good cause to refuse to print any; if the work was so valuable, anybody that desired it would be willing to pay a dealer for it. The amendment was agreed to on a division—22 to 6. Another amendment in regard to the distribution by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, of one thousand copies each, was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to repeal section 1 of the "act to extend the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses," so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow free merchandise of American production intended for export to foreign countries, to be stored in bonded yards or sheds, designated as class four, by article 421 Treasury Regulations of 1857, upon application for that purpose, made by the proprietors of such yards or sheds, when the same is recommended by the Collector of Customs where they are located.

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.

Also a bill to repeal section 5 of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill granting the usual amount of lands to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from Irving, Kansas, to to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 1:05, the Senate, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, went into Executive Session. Before five minutes had elapsed the doors were again opened.

THE ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas bill was again before the Senate.

Mr. WILSON took the floor. He recited the influences that have been in operation in opposition to reconstruction, in despite of which seven States have adopted the new loyal Constitution with an aggregate majority of one hundred thousand. Four days' debate had now been had on this bill, although by the admission of this, and the other six, a popular majority of one hundred thousand would be added to the friends of the reconstruction specification, as well as a largely increased majority in Congress. He recounted the proscription and outrages perpetrated upon the friends of reconstruction in the South. All of the Constitutions were excellent in character; that of North Carolina being the most republican of all the Constitutions in the United States. He would never consent to the adjournment of Congress until these States are admitted. The fourteenth amendment was already adopted by Arkansas, and the other six would do so immediately on admission. For that reason he desired immediate action on this Constitution. If they did not get it this session two more Northern States would probably rescind their action upon the amendment, and it would be defeated if the Judiciary Committee did not push these Constitutions. He was for doing it without their help. He hoped Congress would begin now, and never rest until the work is complete. The people in the South would not then require military forces to protect them, but could do it with their local organizations. He was opposed to any amendment to the House bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUSEN called attention to the fact that the House bill requires of Arkansas that she shall never place any restriction upon suffrage, thus forbidding her from ever establishing an educational qualification or changing her laws in regard to female suffrage. He could agree to no such theory, nor could he support Senator DRAKE's amendment. He argued that a State once having ratified the fourteenth amendment, thereby enters into a contract from which it cannot of itself recede; but in his opinion the fourteenth amendment is already adopted; if not, the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery was not adopted, since it had a majority of but three-fourths of the loyal States. He therefore believed the acts of Ohio and New-Jersey withdrawing their assent were void.

The question was on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment to recommit to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to amend, requiring that she first adopt the fourteenth amendment, &c.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed this, as admission, that the fourteenth amendment is not adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor in opposition to the bill, quoting clauses exempting a certain amount of property from execution and disfranchising certain persons.

The pending question was on Mr. EDMUND's motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report the bill so amended as to provide for the immediate inauguration of the officers elect, and their continued protection by the military; and that the State shall not be admitted until she has adopted the fourteenth amendment.

An immediate vote was urged, and the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. WILLIAMS pointed out that the adoption of the amendment would commit Congress to the doctrine that the fourteenth amendment is not adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor in opposition to the bill, and proceeded to indicate several grounds of objection, among them the clause exempting from execution personal property to the amount of $2,000, and real estate to the amount of $5,000 what he pronounced violative of good faith between individuals and calculated to prevent the enforcement of civil contracts, unless of large amounts. It was a principle the exercise of which, as in Pennsylvania, where $300 is exempt, was beneficial, but here it met exactly the case of carpet baggers and negroes who made the Constitution, who had but little property. The provision for disfranchising certain persons he declared anti-Republican in form, and the adoption of the present military registration illegal. Again, they had the anomaly of forbidding certain men to vote upon the adoption of the Constitution, thereby providing that it should take effect before it was adopted. He pointed out other irregularities in the election by which the Constitution was declared adopted, and alleged that a number of members of the Commission were men of bad character, one of whom had been a Chaplain, and had been discharged from the army for immoral conduct, and who, though he had never practiced law, had been elected a Judge of that State at that election. The Registers were nearly all men interested in the result, being candidates for office. He then entered into an elaborate examination of the question of the adoption of the Constitution, claiming that in Pulaski and Jefferson Counties sufficient frauds had been committed to defeat the elections. He said the administration of law and justice and the preservation of peace in that State were not to be obtained out of this Constitution, and that the result of his experience was that men who take some low principle of action for a temporary purpose, always fail in their expectations; and Senators who attempted to use the subject of reconstruction for such purposes would find they were committing a political blunder. He concluded with the remark that he would vote against the admission in any shape under the present Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN made a statement in defence of the character of Mr. BOWEN, Judge elect of Arkansas, the member of the Constitutional Convention referred to by Mr. BUCKALEW, saying that he had known him since he was a boy, and that he had been admitted to the bar in the town in which both had lived, and that BOWEN had been a Democratic leader in the Legislature of Iowa.

Mr. THAYER said that to his knowledge BOWEN having been summarily dismissed from the United States service without a hearing or a trial or investigation by the Department Commander, was restored by the War Department after a review of his case, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service.

Mr. POMEROY also testified to the ability and character of BOWEN.

Mr. DOOLITTLE would oppose the admission under this Constitution on several grounds, first because of the test oath requiring a recognition of the political equality of any man without distinction of race or color. A majority of the electors of New-Jersey, Ohio or Michigan could not take that oath conscientiously. They and citizens of other States where the proposition had been placed before the free votes of the people had voted it down. Could they then emigrate to Arkansas and take that oath? Such a constitution was anti-Christian and anti-republican. As well as all men to accept a certain religious doctrine. The other points to which he was specifically opposed was the fundamental condition that the Constitution shall never be changed. In this particular, he said, Massachusetts had as much power to define the qualification of suffrage for Connecticut, as Congress for any State, and no State accepting such requirements would be self-governing or republican in form. He closed by arguing that even if Congress can impose such conditions as alluded to it in the case of the Missouri Compromise, she cannot compel a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied briefly to the argument of Mr. BUCKALEW in regard to the provision exempting a certain amount of property from execution and the validity of the election. He reminded him that the former provision was in *futuro*, and that subsequent contracts will be made in accordance with the Constitution, and that at the time of the election the excess of the votes in certain counties over the registration is accounted for by the fact that the law of Congress allowing persons registered anywhere in the State to vote in a given county had been just received by them. Replying to Mr. DOOLITTLE, he said, the test oath imposed by this Constitution was imposed by the people of Arkansas as by their votes, and he did not know that the Constitution of the United States prohibits it. In regard to the fundamental condition, he thought it valueless, as being imperative, because Arkansas, as well as Illinois, could change its Constitution according to the views of its people. That provision being practically imperative, he would vote to admit Arkansas under the bill as it came from the House, in case the amendment offered by Mr. FERRY, for which he would vote, first should be rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment was rejected without a division, and that of Mr. FERRY by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Corbett, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Edmunds, Harlan, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson, Yates—21.

The question recurred on Mr. DRAKE's amendment printed yesterday providing for admission upon adoption of the fourteenth amendment and agreement to the fundamental condition.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice that he would offer, when in order, an amendment forbidding discrimination against race, color, or denying to any class the rights of participation in the benefits of funds raised for educational purposes.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, Mr. DRAKE took the floor with a prepared speech which he declared to be short, but he yielded to a motion of Mr. FESSENDEN to adjourn, which failed to pass.

Mr. DRAKE was proceeding to commence his address in the face of a manifest desire for an adjournment, and at 5:05 o'clock he again yielded to a motion of his colleague (Mr. HENDERSON) to adjourn, which prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Speaker asked for the instructions of the House as to the construction to be given to the order made yesterday in reference to the recusant witness (WOOLEY) as to allowing communications in writing or personal with the witness. The witness had sent him a message stating that he desired the attendance of three lawyers as his counsel, and the Speaker had accordingly ordered that they should have access to him. The witness had also desired in addition to the presence of his wife, that his child and nurse should have access to him, and the Speaker had so directed. The Speaker had also directed that the witness should also have an opportunity to converse with his counsel and his family without being overheard by the officer in attendance. Yesterday a dispatch had been submitted to the Speaker in a sealed envelope, directed to CHARLES W. WOOLEY, with a superscription unusual in its character and exterior, and in the opinion of the Chair not only not respectful to the House, but intended to be insulting to the House, the Speaker had hesitated as to whether the dispatch should be delivered; but on reflection, as the witness could not be responsible for a dispatch sent to him, the Speaker had ordered it to be delivered. The Speaker now wished to submit to the House the question as to what course should be taken in reference to the letters and telegraph dispatches to and from the witness.

Mr. BUTLER said he desired to submit a motion to the House, but first he wished to make a statement in reference to the dispatch referred to by the Speaker. That dispatch, he said, had been inclosed by Mr. WOOLEY to him in a note, stating substantially, as this dispatch seems to be disloyal to the late Managers, I think you are the proper custodian of it. C. W. WOOLEY. The dispatch itself was in these words:

Sovereign citizen, WOOLEY held by the hands of tyrants. Every true man with any blood in his veins will stand by you. Stand firm; it is the "last feather that breaks the camel's back."

GEORGE A. JONES, Metropolitan Hotel.

This GEORGE A. JONES was a person whom the Committee had directed to be summoned for complicity with WOOLEY.

The Speaker remarked that he did not know until now the contents of the dispatch, as it was in a sealed envelope.

Mr. BUTLER—I should not have known it if it had not been sent to me by Mr. WOOLEY, with his note, evidently for the purpose of insult. Whether the House will vindicate its dignity, or whether any member shall want to advocate his, is another question.

The Speaker asked Mr. BUTLER to state his proposition.

Mr. BUTLER—I mean to move that no telegrams or letters are to be sent to witness after he has contemned the House, except after inspection by the Speaker.

The Speaker informed Mr. BUTLER that he did not deem that he had the right to open anything in a sealed envelope, even by order of the House.

Mr. BUTLER—I supposed that the Speaker could do so by order of the House.

The Speaker repeated, not even by order of the House.

Mr. BUTLER—If Mr. WOOLEY does not choose to receive them in that way they need not be sent to him at all. I think that the House should have some power to protect itself. If it has not, then our presence here is pretty much useless.

The SPEAKER—The Chair understands the gentleman from Massachusetts now to make a motion that no communications except open ones be transmitted to the witness.

Mr. BUTLER—That is the point.

Mr. WOOD—With permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts I will remind him of the fact that there are some things which the House of Representatives cannot do. It cannot violate the law, it cannot violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER—I think I have the floor.

Mr. WOOD—I want to remind the gentlemen from Massachusetts that there is a higher power than the House of Representatives.

Mr. BUTLER insisted that he had the floor, and the Speaker stated that the gentleman from New-York was not in order.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that if counsel had access to witness, the House should not bother about a thing which could not be prevented.

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. BUTLER to allow him to offer an amendment directing that CHARLES W. WOOLEY be brought immediately to the bar of the House and attended by his counsel, and that the Managers be permitted to address to the witness any questions that the House may decide to be relevant and proper.

Mr. BUTLER declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and proceeded to discuss the question as to how Mr. WOOLEY had been treated.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether that was relevant to the question.

The Speaker ruled that it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether that would open the question as to how the witness had been treated.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for any remarks.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that the Speaker had already told the gentleman from Massachusetts that he would not have authority, even by order of the House, to do what was required of him.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman from New-York was mistaken. That the Speaker had stated that he did not deem the House even could give him authority to break the seal of a letter addressed to witness, and therefore the gentleman from Massachusetts had changed his proposition and modified it so as to require that all communications to the witness should be open communications.

Mr. WOOD said he did not so understand the proposition.

The Speaker remarked, then, that gentleman had not heard the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WOOD inquired what the Speaker would do if communications came sealed?

The Speaker replied that they would not be delivered to witness.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that if gentlemen would listen instead of insisting on talking, he thought they would understand something.

In reply to the suggestion of Mr. BLAINE that it would not be possible to prevent counsel smuggling letters or telegrams to the witness, Mr. BUTLER supposed that on their being reminded of the order of the House and put upon their professional and personal honor they would not do so.

Mr. BLAINE said he referred only to such letters and dispatches as counsel might deem necessary for defence of their client.

Mr. BUTLER said it was very clear that almost everything could be done by fraud, and in detection they could only protect themselves, as they could in the usual and ordinary course. The gentleman from New-York (WOOD) had told the House that there were many things that the House could not do. He agreed with him entirely on that. The House had tried in the gentleman's own case to bring him to a sense of his duty by censure, but it had failed. He called attention to the fact that the recusant witness was taking up the time of the country more than all that he was worth.

Mr. BROOKS—That is true.

Mr. BUTLER—That is true.

Mr. WOOD—It is the gentleman from Massachusetts who is taking up the time of the country in an unjust persecution.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not hear what he said.

Mr. WOOD—I say it is the gentleman from Massachusetts who is taking up the time of the country in an unjust, improper and unconstitutional persecution of an individual.

Mr. BUTLER—I have taken up such time as I deemed right. This witness comes here through seventeen gentlemen, more or less, who appear for him. Now I have only to ask the House to protect itself. I am aware of the great desire of Mr. WOOLEY, and of those in complicity with him, to get at the testimony; and if they could get it before the House there would be great rejoicing, as other people would square their testimony with his. The Committee did not ask the Speaker not to let WOOLEY have telegrams or letters, but I call the attention of the House to the fact that the very first use he made of the courtesy of the House was to insult the House. The House may sometime or other (if the people are so insensible as to permit it) be in the hands of the gentlemen on the other side, and will they (their fathers in the olden times did not) allow the House to be insulted?

Mr. BROOKS—We will do exactly with Mr. WOOLEY thus imprisoned what the Democratic Party did with MATTHEW LYON, imprisoned under the Alien and Sedition laws, and what it did with ANDREW JACKSON in reference to his being fined at New-Orleans—repay him back all his expenditures, with compound interest, for the sufferings inflicted upon him.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania—Whether he is guilty or not?

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman also pay back the $16,000 which WOOLEY either sent to Cincinnati, or which he placed in SHERIDAN SHOOK's hands, or which he spent in his own private business, and on the witness' testimony, will they ever find out what he did with it, for he had sworn all three ways?

Mr. BOYER—Will the gentleman allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. BUTLER—No, I cannot yield, and, as it is claimed on the other side that I take up too much time. I move the previous question.

Mr. WOODWARD—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to let me offer my amendment.

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot permit that you may have any time for discussion.

Mr. WOODWARD—I do not wan't to discuss it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. BUTLER to yield to him.

Mr. BUTLER—How long does the gentleman want?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Only a few minutes.

Mr. BUTLER—Say how many.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Well, say ten minutes.

Mr. BUTLER—Ten minutes; yes, Sir.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that, to his mind, the proceedings against WOOLEY were an unmitigated persecution. He had endeavored to argue yesterday, in the ten minutes allowed him, that the only question of contempt with which he was charged by the Committee was in not answering the question as to the telegram in relation to the $30,000. He asserted now, after a careful reading of the report of the Committee, that there was no other charge, and he asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to say if there was in the report of the Committee any other charge of contempt than that of refusing to answer with reference to the telegram.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir; there is the charge of sending a certificate that he was sick in the morning, and then running away to New-York at night, and there concealing evidence which would have been within our reach had he not run away.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If that be the ground on which the gentleman bases his proceedings, then he is proceeding outside of the record; for this House has acted on no such proposition. It has originated in something of which the House is not informed; some hostility of feeling; some anger; some passion; some resentment; some mortification, which it feels in reference to something which has transpired, and for that reason the Committee proposed to visit the vengeance of the House on the witness, WOOLEY. This House has never determined the propriety or impropriety of questions to WOOLEY. It was for the House to determine in the first place what questions WOOLEY should answer, and then, if he refused to answer them, he would have been in contempt of the House; but WOOLEY came here and told the House that he was prepared at any moment to answer any and all questions which the House decided he should answer, and he stands ready now, as I am informed, to answer proper questions which this House of Representatives, composed, as it is, largely of those opposed to him, shall decide that he ought to answer. Here is a Committee, confessedly raised for another and different purpose than that of investigating the conduct of members of the House or of the Senate, raised for a partisan purpose, raised for the purpose of impeachment, now inaced ed in a political caucus, and their names presented to this House, and confirmed by this House by a political majority, two of them from one State, an unprecedented committee. This witness comes before that Committee, composed as it is, created as it was, and complains that its members are inspired by hostile and angry feelings toward him, and that he is not fairly treated by them. He claimed that he is abused, and that questions which they put to him are improper. I say that the House ought to decide the question itself as between themselves and the Committee. If the House shall decide the questions shall be answered, and the witness shall then refuse to answer them, I would myself consent to the justice of its judgments, and the country would be satisfied; but if you persist in insisting that the witness shall be subject to the absolute will of the Committee, you will not be justified before the country. It is a wrong unheard of in this country or in any other country. Not only is it unparliamentary, but in my judgment it is an outrage on the personal liberty of the citizen which this people cannot long submit to and be free. We have appealed to you in every form to give this witness an opportunity of having one man, or two men, or three men on the Committee who differ with you on the question of impeachment, to see whether he is fairly dealt by. The gentleman from Massachusetts told us yesterday that the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee last Summer were made public, and that was the reason for keeping gentlemen on this side of the House off the Committee. I state to the gentleman, as being a member of the Judiciary Committee, that there never was a committee of the House so long in session, and taking such a large amount of testimony, in which so little of what occurred became public, and the Chairman of the Committee himself declared that to be the case. There were none but honorable gentlemen on that Committee. This was, therefore, an unjust imputation on the Committee, and I hurl it back with scorn and indignation. There is not a man on that Committee who will say that the minority did not act honorably, fairly and uprightly during the whole of that examination. That is no reason, however, why the Committee should not be composed according to parliamentary usage, according to parliamentary law, according to the practice of the House, and according to the practice of all parliamentary bodies; but it is not that which the gentlemen wish. They wish to pursue this witness in secret, they wish to procure from him something or other which they do not wish the minority of the House to understand. There can be no other reason than that.

Mr. BLAINE inquired of the Speaker whether heretofore witnesses who have been in contempt of the House have been placed in the custody of the Speaker. It seemed to him, whatever might have been the custom, that that was the duty which devolved properly on the Sergeant-at-arms and he thought it was *infra dig* to have the Speaker of the House made custodian and jailer (as the papers termed it) of a witness.

The Speaker intimated that he had other duties which occupied his time, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms was the officer who had always heretofore had that responsibility.

Mr. BLAINE moved that the custody of the witness be devolved on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker be entirely relieved therefrom.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether even an order of the House could impose upon the Speaker a duty which did not legitimately belong to him as speaker.

The Speaker replied that, in his opinion, this charge might be devolved on his office.

Mr. BECK inquired of Mr. BUTLER whether on last Wednesday morning the witness had not, in addition to his answer in writing, stated that he thought that answer was all the House ought to require of him; but that if he was brought before the House, and the House decided otherwise, he would answer every question which the House directed him to.

Mr. BUTLER—That was entirely outside of the matter before the House.

After further discussion Mr. BUTLER moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolutions relating to CHARLES W. WOOLEY be so far modified that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall direct only what verbal and written communications shall be made to the witness, and that no communications in writing or by telegraph, except open communications, be delivered to or from him; and that all sealed communications to him be delivered to him through his counsel.

Mr. POLAND questioned whether it was wise, proper or expedient for the House to undertake to interfere with the correspondence of a witness. He did not see the necessity, propriety or decency of it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had a note sent from the witness to him which the witness desired him to present to the House.

Mr. BUTLER objected to anything being presented from a witness in contempt.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said it related to what the gentleman from Massachusetts had said yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER persisted in his objection, and read the letter and telegram of which he had stated the substance in the early part of his remarks. These are as follows:

As the inclosed dispatch smacks of disloyalty to the late Managers, I do not, under the resolutions passed to-day, feel that any one but yourself should be its custodian. With much respect,

To Hon. B. F. BUTLER. C. W. WOOLEY.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

To C. W. Wooley:

Citizen and sovereign in prison by order of tyrants and cowards in the Capital of America—stand firm. Every true man in the land with blood in his veins will stand by you. "It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back." GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question on the resolution, and the previous question was seconded, yeas 54, nays 52.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived 26 to 70.

Subsequently Mr. BLAINE moved, and Mr. BUTLER accepted the following as a substitute for the resolution.

Resolved, That the resolutions relating to CHARLES W. WOOLEY be so modified as to place the witness in the sole custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the order of the House, and that his counsel, family and physician have free access to the witness:

Mr. HIGBY inquired whether that meant in the presence of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BLAINE said it did not. It meant free access in its broadest sense.

The resolution being acceptable to the members on both sides, it was adopted without a division.

MISS VINNIE REAM.

Mr. MARSHALL offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution reciting that Room A, in the Capitol, had been in the occupation of Miss VINNIE REAM, as a studio, where she was modeling a statue of LINCOLN, under the order of Congress; that the statue was in such a condition that it could not be removed without destruction, and quoting a letter addressed by Miss REAM to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

When the Clerk had progressed thus far in the reading of the resolution, Mr. HIGBY objected to the resolution, and the Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. MARSHALL asked to have the resolution printed in the *Globe*.

Messrs. BUTLER and CULLOM objected.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BLAINE in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

A considerable debate arose on the last section of the bill, authorizing the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of $1,832,560 for the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced it as a measure got up by the "Indian ring" in collusion with the Indian Department—one of the rottenest Departments of the Government—and with which ring PERRY FULLER was connected.

The section was struck out of the bill.

The Committee then rose, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK then announced that the Indian Appropriation bill being out of the way, he proposed on Monday next, after the morning hour, to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to consider the new Internal Revenue bill. He would occupy an hour in explaining in a plain conversational way the peculiar features of the bill, and the views of the Committee.

Mr. WOOD asked whether it was designed to proceed with the Tax bill continuously until disposed of.

Mr. SCHENCK said he proposed to allow a day or two for general debate, and then go on from day to day with the business, admitting amendments and communications on them.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring St. George and Booth Bay, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, Texas, ports of delivery, and authorizing the establishment of bonded warehouses at Bucksport and Vinalhaven, Maine, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

WASHINGTON JAIL.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, the Senate amendment to the bill relative to the new Jail for the District of Columbia were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

NAVAL FORCE AT HAYTI.

The Speaker presented a message from the President relative to a naval force at Hayti. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. MAYNARD in the chair.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that a President shall not be eligible for a reëlection; that the office of Vice-President shall be abolished, and for a thorough revision of the mode of electing the President. Upon introducing the measure, Mr. ASHLEY stated he had been a member of Congress for ten years, during which time he had submitted several propositions of this character, but, without argument, they had gone to the committees, under the rule, and these "slept the sleep that knows no waking." On this occasion, however, he would ask the indulgence of the House while he submitted to his colleagues and countrymen some of the considerations which impelled him to renew his proposition for an amendment of the Constitution in this particular. He thought the proposal to abolish the office of Vice-President would favorably commend itself to all parties, the office being a superfluous one, with few duties or responsibilities, and being important, mainly, from its contingency in case of a vacancy arising in the Presidency. He thought the Senate could elect its presiding officer with as much propriety as the House could its Speaker. The country had, upon several occasions, been distracted and imperiled because of the existence of the office of Vice-President, especially in 1800, during the contest between BURR and JEFFERSON. Had there been no such office, we would have been spared the perfidy of TYLER, the betrayal of FILLMORE, and the baseness and infamy of JOHNSON. Party interest often blindly selects candidates for Vice-President unfit for the position, their chief merit being the locality in which they lived; but the country rejoiced with him that no such considerations controlled the action of the recent Chicago Republican Convention in placing Mr. Speaker COLFAX in nomination. Locality was against him, yet he received the nomination for his faithful public services, his fidelity to Republican principles, and for his personal worth, and for this reason is he placed upon the ticket with the most extraordinary man of this or any age. The candidate for Vice-President, as a rule, represents a faction of the party in opposition to the President, and usually receives his nomination as a compromise between antagonistic ideas. Such was the case with HARRISON and TYLER, TAYLOR and FILLMORE, and LINCOLN and JOHNSON. In each of these instances the Vice-President, upon coming into the Presidential office, attempted to build up a party to secure his election to the Presidency, hesitating at no corrupt measures to forward this purpose. The weakest and most dangerous part of our executive system for the personal safety of the President is a defect in the Constitution itself in the clause securing the Presidency to the Vice-President in the event of death or incapacity, or removal of the President. Temptation is thus involved, and the life of one man stands between the success of unscrupulous ambition and the hatred of conspiracy. He then proceeded to show that whether Vice-President JOHNSON had or had not complicity in the crime of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the indications are palpable that the rebels, defeated on the field of battle, sought to regain their lost power and rule by the assassination of the President, and the constitutional substitution of the Vice-President. According to his proposed amendment to the National Constitution, the occupant of the Presidential office is forever and effectually guarded against all political conspiracies, which thrive by assassination, for in addition to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, each of the eight members of the Cabinet and the entire Senate stand ready, by seniority, to assume temporarily the office of President until Congress could elect a succesor for the remainder of the term. The adoption of his proposed amendment would, by the abolition of the Electoral College, do away with the undemocratic plan of electing a President by indirection, and would ultimately do away with nominating conventions, thus relieving voters from the despotism of party cliques and party caucusses. For years he had been opposed to the present system of convention nominations, and he believed that nominations should be made directly by the people, under the forms and protection of law; hence he urged his proposition for two national elections; the first occurring in April, in the year in which a President should be elected, and, if no candidate received a majority of all the votes cast, then in October the five candidates receiving the highest votes in April may be voted for, and the one receiving the highest vote in October shall be declared elected. He then proceeded to consider the very objectionable system of caucus and convention nominations, tracing it from its origin in ward and precinct meetings to the National Convention, and showing its utter worthlessness as indicating the wishes of the people holding to any political party. The delegates to the National Conventions often vote for and nominate men of whom they know, comparatively, nothing—as, for instance, the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON at Baltimore. In support of his proposition he quoted from BENTON's "Thirty Years' View," and proceeded to describe the *modus operandi* of creating conventions, beginning with the calls for ward or township caucuses, and running up through county, district and State Conventions to the National Convention which selects candidates for President and Vice-President. He described the various species of chicanery and deception which enter into the manipulations of Conventions, but he regarded the nominations of LINCOLN in 1864, and of GRANT in 1868, as marked exceptions to the rule. In such cases both were men of destiny, and their nominations were in full accord with the wishes of the people, and were accomplished in spite of chicanery of demagogues and the manipulations of party cliques. As no party cliques could be formed in 1864 formidable enough to have defeated the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, so none could be made this year of sufficient magnitude to defeat either the nomination or election of Gen. GRANT. The people may be safely intrusted with the whole matter of nominating and electing all elective officers, and all they asked was the protection of the law. The history of the country proved beyond controversy that the present indefensible plan of electing a President had been maintained in the interest of slavery—the election in New-York in 1844, and in Maryland in 1824, being instanced as proving this assertion. When the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives under our present system, a small majority of the people may choose a President. In 1824 Mr. ADAMS had a majority of the electoral vote in but seven States, and yet, when the election devolved upon the House, each State casting "one vote," he had thirteen States. Mr. ASHLEY further exposed the objectionable features of the present system of voting by electors, and referred to the fatal results which might flow from the refusal, neglect, or inability of the electors to assemble and vote upon the day designated by law. The adoption of his amendment would do away with all machinery and intermediate measures, which now often defeat the will of the people. There had been two Presidential elections by the House of Representatives, and he trusted the Constitution would be so amended that we shall never have another. At such an election, under our present rule, the representatives of a minority of the people may, and, as a rule, do, elect the President. A majority of the representatives of nineteen States, representing not one-fourth of the people, may elect a President—thirty-eight of the fifty-two members from those States controlling the votes of their States. In an election of this character the new States just admitted, with less population than the county in which he resided, would exercise as much power and influence as New-York or Ohio. They cannot lose their votes by an equal division of their Representatives, as the larger States may. When six new States are organized and admitted into the Union, seven States will give 172 electoral votes, while the remaining thirty-two will have but 163. When that time comes thirty-five men in the House of Representatives, when composed of 249 members, can elect a President, should the election devolve upon the House of Representatives. It would thus be for the interest of political adventurers to combine and force the election into the House of Representatives. The amendment which he proposed prevented the possibility of such a contingency. Under this amendment the people will of necessity elect a President at the second election. Experience taught that small bodies of men may be corrupted, but the great body of the people—never. The people, if clothed with the power, would never permit a Presidential election to devolve upon the House of Representatives. The important perrogative of electing a President he would secure directly to the people. The election of a President by a small minority of the House of Representatives might cause revolution. Minorities cannot long administer a Government, such as ours is in this country, by fraud and intrigue, without violence and bloodshed. The present system of elections invites corruption and fraud. The domination of the slave power for so many years was a case in point. The history of all Republics teaches that liberty will perish, if the people permit the establishment of any substitute for popular elections of the Executive and appointing power. Mr. ASHLEY said the power of the President under our Constitution made him little else than a king for the time being. The appointment of 40,000 officeholders, with salaries amounting to millions of dollars, depended directly or indirectly upon the word of the President. We have all seen how dangerous a President may become, even when manacled by the Tenure of Office law. For the sake of place and power a large number of public men in the past half century have abandoned conviction and betrayed the people. Let any one read the political history of the past forty years, and he will find that an Executive nod to a representative of the same political party is more potent than the will of his constituents. Practically, the demand made of the great body of the men nominated to important positions by an executive ambition for a reëlection is, "Will you support my policy?" Mr. ASHLEY spoke of the stupidity of the rotation system of electing Representatives. In many districts known to him the system had been adhered to so rigidly that they never reëlected a Representative to Congress, no matter how faithful or capable. Let the constituents who have so repeatedly suffered under this stupid system, and been humiliated and disgraced by incompetent representation, apologize to the nation for sending such men into her council halls, by speedily changing a system which is the nursery of demagogues. He would, at least, suggest to the constituencies to select a capable man to represent them, though he must "board around" in the several counties of his district when at home. The men who secured office by the rotation system are, as a class, those who for the past 30 or 40 years have betrayed their constituents at the bidding of the Executive. There are few Congressional districts in which a President of character and good standing in his party may not, by the free use of his vast power and patronage, defeat any Congressional aspirant of his party who may be obnoxious to him. As the nation grows and increases in wealth and population, the vast uncontrolled and uncontrollable power increases and becomes more dangerous. As to the remedy of impeachment, Mr. ASHLEY quoted the language of JEFFERSON, that the clause of the Constitution providing for impeachment would prove no more than a "scare-crow." To-day we all know that it was a dead letter. The late melancholy failure, or refusal of the High Court to convict and depose an admitted criminal and usurper, who was without a party and powerless to resist any order of the tribunal, has practically settled that question for all time to come. All this is done under the sanction of a judicial oath, and the people are told that they must not go behind that to question the judicial verdict. The vilest enormities ever inflicted on mankind had been committed under the solemnities of a judicial oath. To him the only hope of the nation was in the power which can make Presidents and Senators. If his proposed amendment should be adopted, the necessity of securing the elective franchise to every citizen, without distinction of race or color, whether native or foreign-born, would be conceded by all who desired the unity and stability of our Government. This was the third or fourth time he had presented a proposition substantially like the one just presented to the House. He did so again because he believed the question of citizenship and suffrage ought to be met and settled now. True Democracy pleads for the equal rights of all men before the law. It demands the ballot for every man, because the ballot is the poor man's weapon of protection and defence. It gives him dignity and power. It makes the Government his agent instead of his master. Pass this amendment and we shall conform to our new condition as a nation. We shall then place in the hands of each citizen a new power for the nation's preservation.

Mr. MORGAN addressed the Committee on general political matters. He declared that the Republican Party was responsible for all the evils that curse the land, that half of the national debt was the result of robbery and peculation, and that the aggregate debt of the country was $6,500,000,000—nearly one-half of the estimated property of the country.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, inquired how his colleague made that out?

Mr. MORGAN replied that the ascertained liquidated debt of the country was $2,500,000,000, and that the floating debt amounted to $4,000,000,000. His colleague would not deny that.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, inquired whether the value of the slaves emancipated in the Southern States entered into his colleague's estimate?

Mr. MORGAN said it did not embrace the value of a single slave, but that the outstanding claims against the Government, constituting the floating debt, amounted to $4,000,000,000. To prove what he said, he had read from the *Congressional Globe* a statement made in the Thirty-ninth Congress by Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LAWRENCE inquired what would the Democratic Party do if it it got into power.

Mr. MORGAN replied that it would get on the track of the thieves and plunderers.

Mr. LAWRENCE inquired whether it would pay for property destroyed in the Southern States during the war—the property of rebels as well as loyal men.

Mr. MORGAN said he would give the same answer to that which was given by the Republican Chairman of the Committee on Claims of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Whether the Democratic Party, if it were in power, would consider the claims of slaveholders for emancipated slaves just and valid claims upon the Government?

Mr. MORGAN—Undoubtedly not. The policy of the Democratic party is at once just, wise and patriotic; and being so, we have nothing to do with the dead carcass of slavery. It is gone, and we have no desire to see it inspired with life again. The Democratic Party will cut down the expenditures of the army, abolish your negro regiments, reduce by one-half the expenses of the navy, drive from power the thieves and plunderers who are now drinking the life blood of the nation, and put honest men in their places.

Mr. DRIGGS remarked that if the gentleman could convince him that his party would do all that, he would promise to support it.

After some further discussion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Yale vs. Harvard.

The following correspondence has taken place in reference to a University base ball match between Harvard and Yale, at Worcester, on the morning of regatta day, which will probably be July 24. As will be seen from the correspondence, the preliminaries for the game are arranged, and the challenge accepted.

YALE, May 5, 1868.

M. S. Severance, Secretary H. B. B. C.:

DEAR SIR: I am authorized, in the name of the Yale Base Ball Club, to challenge the Harvard Base Ball Club to a match game, to be played at Worcester, in July next, on the morning of regatta day; the men composing the nines to be selected only from the academical departments of either College.

Hoping that you will give this an early and favorable consideration, I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

FRED. P. TERRY, Sect. Y. B. B. C.

CAMBRIDGE, May 12, 1868.

Mr. F. P. Terry, Secretary Y. B. B. C.

DEAR SIR: Your communication, covering a challenge to the Harvard nine to a match game of base ball at Worcester, "on the morning of regatta day," has been received.

I am directed by Mr. AMES, the Captain of the nine, to say that the challenge is accepted, subject to the condition which you mention, viz., that the nines be selected only from the academical departments. Respectfully yours, &c.,

M. S. SEVERANCE, Sec. H. B. B. C.

A Young Man Shot at a Rehearsal for an Exhibition—Merely an Accident.

From the Milan (Mo.) Herald, May 22.

On last Tuesday evening, in the vicinity of Pennville, in the northeast part of this county, a number of young ladies and gentlemen had assembled at the school-house for the purpose of rehearsing dramas, dialogues, declamations, &c., preparatory for an exhibition. Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, a young man living in the neighborhood, took his gun, an Enfield rifle, and started to the school-house; his father telling him before starting not to take his gun. (He had no part in the exercises.) He went on, and just before arriving at the school-house he met a young lady—by two roads running into one. Upon seeing the young lady, he playfully raised his gun and said, "Look out, or I'll shoot you." She paid no attention to him, and passed on to the school-house. He followed up, and when in a short distance of the school-house, he raised his gun and pointed it at a group of young folks standing in front of the school-house, to frighten them, and then went up to where they were standing. He then pointed his gun at several of those who were standing outside, all in fun, and then passed on into the school-room. He went up to where this young lady, whom he had seen at the forks of the road, was sitting by the side of a young man by the name of SMART, and pointed the gun at her again. SMART got up from his seat and pushed the gun to one side, and remarked that "such actions are not very agreeable," and then stepped back to take his seat by the side of the young lady. Just as he was in the act of sitting down young BUTLER swung the gun around, and by some means it was discharged, the ball entering just below the left nostril of FRANK SMART's face, and just as he was falling he exclaimed, "Oh, GEORGE!" and "Oh! ——," calling the young lady by name, and fell at her feet and expired instantly. All was excitement and confusion in the room. Young BUTLER threw his gun into a corner of the school-room, and walked to the door and fled into the woods. Up to the present writing (Wednesday) he has not been seen or heard of since.

The First Military District—Gen. Schofield.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 29.

If General SCHOFIELD goes to Washington as Secretary of War, only the members of his personal staff will be likely to leave Richmond. These are Lieutenant W. M. WHERRY, Lieutenant J. A. RATHBONE, and Lieutenant WILLIAM ENNIS, aides-de-camp; Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Colonel GEORGE GIBSON, adjutant and inspector-general. Those officers whose status will not necessarily be changed are Colonel CHALFIN, adjutant-general; Colonel MOORE, chief quartermaster; Colonel SIMONS, medical director; Major STANTON, chief paymaster; Major ELDERKIN, commissary of subsistence; and Major BURNHAM, judge-advocate.

The temporary command of the district will devolve upon one of the Sub-District Commanders, viz.: Col. GEORGE STONEMAN, Twenty-first Infantry, Brevet Major-General; Col. O. B. WILCOX, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Brevet Major-General; Lieut.-Col. R. S. GRANGER, Eleventh Infantry, Brevet Major-General; Col. W. F. BARRY, Third Artillery, Brevet Major-General; Col. H. S. BURTON, Fifth Artillery, Brevet Brigadier-General. It is most probable that Gen. STONEMAN or Gen. GRANGER will be assigned to the duty. The latter is a popular officer hereabouts.

As to whom the President will appoint as Gen. SCHOFIELD's successor, it is thought that Maj.-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL, or Gen. ROUSSEAU, will be the man. Both MCDOWELL and ROUSSEAU are now in Washington awaiting commands. MCDOWELL was assigned sometime ago to the Fourth District (Mississippi and Arkansas,) but for some reason has never assumed command. ROUSSEAU has been out to Alaska, and was summoned East as a witness on the impeachment trial.

All the other full Major-Generals are on duty now—HALLECK in California, SHERIDAN in Missouri, MEADE in the Third District, and HANCOCK commanding the Department of the Atlantic.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Antwerp journals mention an act of barbarous cruelty committed in a workshop of that city. One of the men lately employed was STOKKETSEL, aged 18, and his companions demanded from him to stand treat, as is usual on such occasions. He either could not or would not comply, and they proceeded to grossly maltreat him. "Let us crucify him," said one; and thereupon the unfortunate young man was bound hand and foot to an iron cross, and subjected to extreme ill-usage. He went home to dinner, and although he did not wish to return to his work, the entreaties of his mother induced him to do so. In the evening he was obliged to go to bed in great suffering, and he has since died in the hospital. The other workmen have been arrested.

The Amiens journals mention that the war waged in that district against the cockchafers is assuming unusual proportions; in a single day upward of two millions of these insects were brought to the town hall of that city. The premium of 10 francs a hectolitre threatens, however, to exceed the available resources, and is in consequence about to be reduced to 4 francs, at which many expert hunters will still be able to earn a good day's wages. The insects when brought in are mixed with a solution of lime, and then deposited in pits in the neighborhood. Some months hence the composition will be taken and used for manure.

The Paris *Presse* gives the following strange intelligence: "From information received it would seem that Prince NICHOLAS, of Montenegro, has not been entirely deposed, but only what is termed mediatised. The whole administrative powers have passed into the hands of the Senate. In future the Prince will direct only the foreign policy of the State. His Civil List will be 60,000fr. a year, (6,000 ducats,) and the subventions which Montenegro receives from Russia, France and Austria, which amount to 25,000 ducats, will continue to be paid to the Minister of Finance."

Some days back a whirlwind, issuing from a mountain gorge in Silesia, after tearing up thousands of trees, entirely destroyed the hamlet of Strassenhausser. Several persons were killed, and many wounded. In its further destructive course it tore up a large number of fruit trees, and threw down ten houses in the village of Heidersdorff. The aspect of the entire district is at present one of great desolation.

The widow of Marshal NARVAEZ, born DE TASCHER LA PAGERIE, and, consequently, a connection of the Emperor of the French, is going, according to report in Spain, to dispute the late Duke's fortune with his nephew, Viscount D'ALICATOR. The Duchess, who had long been separated from her husband, has at present only a life annuity of 4,000 francs.

A young man named CERISIER, clerk to MM. WOLFF & Co., bankers in Paris, has just been tried by the Court of Assizes of the Seine for applying to his own use a sum of 47,000f. belonging to his employers, and condemned to two years' imprisonment. A young woman of the name of DEBAT, who lived with him, and who had urged him to the theft, was sentenced to five years of the same punishment.

It is said that among two million of people by whom Yeddo, in Japan, is inhabited, there is not a beggar in the streets, not a drunkard, not a ruffian. The women are beautiful, the men are robust and energetic, there is no trouble about fashions, education is universal, books are plentiful, though there are no newspapers; life is simple and easy, marriage is universal, and children go naked.

M. COURJON, a rich landowner of the French possessions in India, has just presented two tigers, caught on one of his estates, to the Emperor, and had an audience of His Majesty yesterday. The animals have been sent to the Garden of Plants, after having been brought to the Tuileries for their Majesties' inspection.

The Prince Imperial of France is the first heir to the French throne who has received his first communion in Paris for many centuries. On this occasion the Pope is said to have sent a telegraphic dispatch to Mgr. CHIGI, conveying to his Imperial Highness the Papal benediction and also a brief exhortation.

A few days since one of the towers of a new church at Breslau, 283 feet in height, fell with a tremendous crash, leaving the other tower in such a state that it is doubtful whether it will stand. The church, which had been erected by the Bishop, cost £45,000, of which £15,000 was spent upon the towers. Fortunately no persons were injured.

A protectionist, with a view to make a sensation on the eve of the onslaught on free trade in the Corps Legislatif, has placarded the walls of Paris with a flaming announcement on a lurid red ground of a pamphlet with the title "Le Rale (death rattle) of French manufacturers."

According to the *Railway News*, a new difficulty is likely to delay the opening of the Mont Cenis Summit Railway, it "having been found that the play in the springs of the engine has a tendency to tear up the centre rail gripped by the auxiliary wheels."

An extensive mountain slip took place recently in the village of Oberbilten, canton of Glaris, in Switzerland. The inhabitants, warned in time, had left their houses, which, for the most part, have been overwhelmed. Large masses continue to fall, accompanied by loud reports.

Baron DE BEUST has just received the freedom of the City of Vienna. The diploma, conferring this distinction, is illuminated with drawings illustrating the principal events in the life of the Minister; the case in which it is contained is also richly inlaid with gold enamel and precious stones.

The King of Italy has caused to be placed in the archives of Naples several thousand historical documents hitherto kept secret, and forming 200 bundles. Several of them contain interesting details respecting the reign of CHARLES V.

Letters from the south of France state that rain, so long and so ardently hoped for, has at length come to gladden the hearts of the agriculturists. It continued to fall during three days at Marseilles, and abundantly at Nimes, also in the district of Poitou.

No fewer than seventeen physicians have fallen victims to typhus fever during the present epidemic in the western districts of Prussia.

The *Journal de Monaco* announces that M. CAVALCHINIE, of Florence, aged 117, has just left this last-named city, and undertaken a journey to Paris.

The Emperor of Austria has headed a subscription list to erect a statue to SCHILLER in one of the public squares of Vienna.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SPANISH LYRICS.

From a New Poem by George Eliot.

Warm whispering through the slender olive leaves
Came to me a gentle sound,
Whispering of a secret found
In the clear sunshine 'mid the golden sheaves:
Said it was sleeping for me in the morn,
Called it gladness, called it joy,
Drew me on—"Come hither, boy"—
To where the blue wings rested on the corn.
I thought the gentle sound had whispered true—
Thought the little heaven mine.
Leaned to clutch the thing divine,
And saw the blue wings melt within the blue.

There was a holy hermit
Who counted all things loss
For Christ his Master's glory:
He made an ivory cross,
And as he knelt before it,
And wept his murdered Lord,
The ivory turned to iron,
The cross became a sword.

The tears that fell upon it,
They turned to red, red rust,
The tears that fell from off it
Made writing in the dust.
The holy hermit, gazing,
Saw words upon the ground:
"The sword be red forever
With the blood of false Mahound."

Push off the boat,
Quit, quit the shore,
The stars will guide us back:—
O gathering cloud,
O wide, wide sea,
O waves that keep no track!

On through the pines!
The pillared woods,
Where silence breathes sweet breath:—
O labyrinth,
O sunless gloom,
The other side of death!

WERE THEY GUILTY?

DERIVED FROM A FRENCH TRIAL.

From Charles Dickens' All the Year Round.

I.

The Velay is a volcanic district, contiguous to Auvergne, in quite the Southern part of the central region of France. It is wild and picturesque, bearing unmistakeable marks of the fires that raged there at no distant period, geologically speaking. Its climate enables it to produce all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, making it a phenomenon of good living and cheapness. Its inhabitants are careful, cautious and prudent, not to say parsimonious and cunning; still, with a good conscience and a contented mind, a man might take up his residence in worse places than this.

One of its oldest and wealthiest families was represented, in 1835, by Monsieur and Madame the Count and Countess de la Roche-Négly de Chamblas—the French *noblesse* are fond of affixing the title of one property to that of another, so as to make quite a string of titles—who had an only child, Théodora. Mademoiselle Théodora, past the bloom of youth and endowed with the graces of her sex, was an excellent match nevertheless. Consequently, on the 1st of July of that year, she was married to M. Louis Vilhardin de Marcellange, who belonged to an honorable and numerous family of Moulins. The alliance, at first sight, appeared to be suitable in respect to birth, fortune and education, if not as to age and mutual affection, and at the outset promised happily.

One cause of this was the constant friendship which M. de Chamblas testified for his son-in-law, for with both the contracting parties, the marriage had been mainly a matter of business. Theodora, as well as her future husband, had coolly calculated everything relating to the budget. M. D. Marcellange was young and industrious; his expectations were good; but all he brought was an estate worth 120,000 francs, with 15,000 francs' worth of debts incurred to meet the wedding expenses. Mlle. de Chamblas, as an only daughter, would one day have a considerable fortune; but for the present her circumstances were not more independent than her husband's. They therefore agreed to beg her father to grant them a lease of the Chamblas estate at a moderate rent. It would afford them the means of paying off the debts and increasing their common revenue.

M. de Chamblas readily consented, and the couple established themselves at Chamblas; but his death, which happened shortly afterwards, placed them in a difficult position. Mme de Chamblas had made over all her property to her daughter, reserving to herself the usufruct for life. Her husband's death gave her the right to claim 40,000 francs in ready money and an annuity of 2,400 francs a year. Reluctant to sacrifice property worth one hundred and fifty thousand francs, M. de Marcellange thought the best thing he could do was to persuade his mother-in-law to come and live with him. In an evil hour for all parties, she consented.

Madame de Chamblas, then at Lyons, had long been living there separate from her husband, indulging in all the pleasures of a wealthy city. Ostentatious and expensive in her habits to an extent rarely seen in economical Auvergne, she kept up a large establishment, and gave herself airs of superiority to an extent incredible to those unacquainted with French provincial aristocrats. The Revolution had altered the position of that class, but it can hardly be said to have lowered their pride.

Soon after the arrival of Madame de Chamblas, her daughter felt her influence. The mother, accustomed to the routine of aristocratic life, felt ill at ease in her rustic home. Shepherds and goatherds were all very well in a water-color landscape or in a ballet, but who could be expected to take interest in their actions, to speak their language, or enter into their thoughts? The first time M. de Marcellange mentioned in her presence that at the last fair his sheep fetched eighteen francs a head, she raised her eyebrows and lowered the corners of her mouth.

The ladies then made, or affected to make, the discovery that M. de Marcellange's name was plain Vilhardin, without any "de." Before his marriage he had been a tax-collector—something little better than a sort of clerk. Madame de Marcellange lent only too ready an ear to her mother's depreciation of her husband.

Meanwhile, a child was born; and in course of time Théodora became again *enceinte*. That was no reason for her remaining at Chamblas, which became more unendurably rustic every day. Her mother decided that they would go and live in the neighboring town, Le Puy. There at least they could receive decent company, and the drawing-room would not smell of the stable. Soon, M. de Marcellange himself was banished. When he visited the house he was put into a smoky chamber, good enough, however, no doubt, for him. They lived in grand style; the frugal ways of Chamblas were mentioned only with a disdainful smile. Nevertheless, their showy way of life did not make then forget their own private interests. The old lady vigorously urged her pecuniary claims, and her daughter, in the hope of pin-money, backed her without compunction. They refused to board M. de Marcellange's servants; then Mme. de Chamblas pleaded for a legal separation of the married couple, and the husband was refused admittance into the house of his wife.

M. de Marcellange gained his suit; the court refused a separation. It was clear that the lady's marriage portion was in no danger of being dissipated. M. de Marcellange, who, in spite of the manner in which she treated him, always appeared much attached to his wife, wrote to her, and got friends to speak to her, to bring about a reconciliation. His advances were repelled. As those ladies affected great religious zeal, and took pains to attract the higher clergy especially, he made a friendly proposition through the Archbishop of Lyons, but all his overtures were in vain. M. de Marcellange, they said, had ceased to belong to their family. In the course of a few months he lost both his children. The natural ties, which had been insufficient to prevent scandalous divisions, were broken. The connection of the husband and wife was now merely nominal. She did not even condescend to acquaint him with the death of the second child; he heard of it by chance from the mouth of a stranger. He summoned his wife, by a bailiff's warrant, to renew their conjugal union. After what had already passed, he could hardly be surprised by her refusing to obey the order.

II.

Fourteen months after the ladies had failed to obtain a legal separation, a tragic event suddenly afforded them the relief they had been so ardently wishing for. On the 1st of September, 1840, about half past eight in the evening, the farm servants of Chamblas were assembled in the kitchen, situated on the ground-floor of the chateau. According to the custom of the country, their master, M. Louis de Marcellange, was sitting with them beside the hearth, on which an enormous log was burning; for although it was only the beginning of Autumn, a chilly blast had been sweeping down from the summit of the Velay mountains.

M. de Marcellange was chatting cheerfully, with his back toward a large window looking into the farmyard. Suddenly there was a flash, a report a shattering of glass. M. de Marcellange tottered an instant on his chair and then fell forward into the ashes. There he lay motionless; he was dead.

Then followed a moment of stupefaction. At first, the persons present did not understand what had happened. It was not till those nearest had lifted the body, from whose mouth the blood was slowly trickling, and had ascertained that it gave no sign of life, that two or three of them ran to the door, and searched the yard. It was too late; the murderer had disappeared.

The night was dark; the wind howled and whistled in the wayside chestnut-trees; they went no further in pursuit. On reëntering the house, all crowded round the body; the cook vainly bathed the temples and the lips with vinegar. Several of them wept; for M. de Marcellange was a good master, simple, affable, and ever ready to assist the necessitous.

"It's strange, all the same," said one of the farm servants who watched a hound licking his master's cold hand as the body lay stretched upon the table. "The sporting dogs were here when the shot was fired; yet they gave no warning."

"It's stranger still," said a plowman, "that the yard-dog did not give tongue. It must have been somebody whom he knew."

"We must send to Le Puy for a doctor," said another.

"To what purpose, I should like to know? Our master is dead. Better acquaint the ladies with what has happened."

They looked at each other inquiringly; nobody undertook to perform the task. Prudential considerations were uppermost; it was needless to compromise one's self. They merely informed the Mayor of the commune (Saint Etienne-Lardeyrol) in which the Château de Chamblas is situated.

Next day, the 2d of September, a messenger who was dispatched by the Mayor to inform the ladies of the event, was astonished at the coolness with which they received the news. A few hours afterward the Procureur du Roi and a Juge d'Instruction arrived at Chamblas and opened a preliminary inquiry. They found the corpse still stretched on the kitchen table. A surgeon who had been sent for, took from the body a bullet and a couple of buck shot. One rib was broken and one lung destroyed. Death must have been instantaneous.

During the examination a man entered, dressed like a person of the middle class, with striped olive-green velveteen trousers, and wearing a black crape round his hat. His manner was that of a steward or maître d'hôtel in the exercise of his accustomed functions. His countenance was calm, but indicative of great energy. His complexion was dark; his raven-black hair covered his forehead down to the eyebrows. His face, and especially his lips, were swollen with recent marks of small-pox. When his eyes met the body, they sparkled with an expression of ferocious hatred. Although only a rapid flash, it was noticed by three professional observers, a brigadier and two gendarmes. They exchanged glances; the same thought had struck them all: "That man is the murderer!"

This person advanced and informed the Magistrates that, in an adjoining room, a repast was served for them and some members of the Marcellange family. He waited at a table. A notary there, M. Méplain, one of the victim's relations, could not repress a gesture of disgust when he approached him to change his plate. The Juge d'Instruction inquired the name and condition of this repulsive attendant. He was told that it was Jacques Besson, once swineherd, then farm servant at Chamblas, and then the ladies' confidential man after the separation of the husband and wife. M. de Marcellange had dismissed him in consequence of his insolent behavior.

The Juge d'Instruction whispered to the brigadier, "There is a fellow with crape round his hat who I fancy is not sorry for what has happened."

"It is possible," said the brigadier, after a searching glance at the individual, "that I may have to arrest that important personage."

At the funeral, relations, neighbors, servants, everybody down to the driver who brought the ladies' confidential man to Chamblas, followed the body to the grave, many in tears. Jacques Besson alone remained at the château, eating in a corner, with a thoughtful air.

The authorities tried hard to discover the guilty party; several hundred witnesses were interrogated; in vain. Public opinion informed them that M. de Marcellange had not a single enemy in the neighborhood; his death was the subject of universal regret. Darkness appeared to thicken round the crime. The peasantry, a needy and cautious race, could hardly be got to utter a word. It seemed as if their mouths were closed by some mysterious influence, the result of terror rather than of corruption.

As soon as the news was spread abroad, Baron Méchin, the Préfet of the Départment de l'Allier, remembered that, at an evening party, some time before M. de Marcellange's death, a lady had requested to be presented to him. This lady, M. de Marcellange's sister, expressed her fears for her brother's safety during a journey he had undertaken. On being asked the reason of her apprehensions, she replied that her brother, whose interests were opposed to those of his wife and his mother-in-law, had for some time past dreaded attempts on his life. "If I am murdered," he often said, "avenge my death."

On inquiry it was found that, during the last year of his life, M. de Marcellange had been filled with these apprehensions. A presentiment of evil took possession of him. Even before the rupture with his wife was complete, he believed that poison had been administered to him in an omelette served by Marie Boudon, his wife's maid. He unhesitatingly attributed the violent pains that followed to criminal designs. The death of his two children, taken off so soon one after another, excited in his mind the most horrible suspicions. Latterly, he often observed to his intimate friends that, but for the noise made by poor Lafarge's case, he would have suffered the same wretched fate.

Jacques Besson was the person whom he regarded as his future murderer. This individual, during the sixteen years he had been in the service of the De Chamblas family, had gradually acquired over them an ascendancy which he could never extend to M. de Marcellange. When the latter, to check his forwardness, reminded him of his origin, it excited great indignation, which found expression in mysterious threats. His insolence increased with the family discord. He vehemently sided with the ladies, and had the audacity to insult his master by contemptuous and indecent sarcasms. M. de Marcellange's fears increased to such a pitch that he resolved to let the estate, to return to his native home, and to live with his aged father at Brandons, near Moulins. Preparation were already made to receive him. He had proposed starting the very day after that on which he was shot, at the early age of thirty-four.

After Besson's dismissal by the husband, he had been received by the wife and the mother-in-law, as if they thought his conduct praiseworthy. They petted the base-born menial all the while that they treated the husband as "a clerk," and would never pardon his "being so friendly and familiar with humble folk." Although in all this there were strong grounds of suspicion, nevertheless considerable difficulties existed. At the time of the murder, Besson was recovering from a severe attack of small-pox; and it is curious that Mme. de Marcellange had had that disease at nearly the same date, as if one had caught it of the other. Several witnesses stated that on the 1st of September Besson could scarcely walk. Now it takes two hours and a half to reach Chamblas from Le Puy on foot. Beyond this, nothing further could be learned from the peasantry. The reason gradually oozed out. "We will hold our tongues until Jacques Besson and Marie Boudon are arrested. They would serve us as they served M. de Marcellange."

A shepherd lad, André Arzac, employed at Chamblas, had let fall strange expressions during his master's lifetime, but persistently refused to explain their meaning; their tendency, however, coincided with that gentleman's fears. At last a peasant farmer, Claude Reynaud, mentioned that on the very day of the murder, at sunset, a man in a white blouse and striped olive-green velveteen trousers, armed with a double-barreled gun, had cautiously traversed his piece of land. Claude, concealed behind a tree, had recognized him as Jacques Besson. Two other inhabitants of the commune had seen him cross the fields in the direction of the chateau. Twenty minutes before they heard the shot, they had noticed his entering the wood which encircles Chamblas. The silence of the dogs was now explained. The murderer had frequented the house; he also knew the supper hour and the place by the fireside which M. de Marcellange always occupied.

On the 19th of November Jacques Besson was arrested. The public seemed to have a load taken off its mind. A witness deposed to hearing Jacques say to one of his brothers, (they were eight in all, the terror of the neighborhood,) "Either he or I must be put out of the way;" and to another, "It will be all over in a fortnight or three weeks." More evidence of this sort might have been collected, but for the inveterately mean and mercenary character of the witnesses.

In that locality everything was bought and sold; the peasantry knew no motive but money. They considered the investigation as a struggle between the two families; the highest bidder would command the evidence. The widow openly patronized the man whom public rumor pointed out as as her husband's murderer, furnishing him in prison with various indulgences. She sent him there his own comfortable bed, under the pretext that he had not recovered from his illness; she also constantly supplied his meals, to the disgust of all aware of the fact. When reproached with the scandal, her excuse was, "I always thought Jacques Besson (she ventured no stronger expression) innocent of the crime imputed to him."

After an inquiry that lasted nineteen months, a first trial took place at the Assizes of the Upper Loire. It merely served to clear the ground of the falsehoods accumulated by corruption and terror. The great results of the judicial inquiry were obtained at the second trial, which was held in the Assize Court of the Puy de Dôme on the 22d of August.

III.

At this trial it was proved in evidence that M. de Marcellange had said that he would have been happy with his wife, but for Besson and the *femme de chambre*. He was sorry at not having had a post mortem examination of his children, because he was sure his wife had had them poisoned. He said, "I can understand their hating me; but what had the poor children done to be put out of the way?" He laid all the fault of their separation on his mother-in-law, whom one of her own relations had called "the fatal mother-in-law." He complained that at the house of Le Puy, Jacques Besson was better treated than himself. The servants insolently refused to obey his orders; they insulted him even in the presence of the ladies, who encouraged them in their behavior by taking no notice of it. He felt assured that he would be murdered, and that before long; mentioning Besson, Marie Boudon, and another person as the objects of his suspicion.

It was proved that Madame de Marcellange had said, "I have received a letter from my husband, but have not read it. If I heard that he, the carriage and horses, had all been shot over a precipice, I should not be sorry." Another time, looking into a barn, she said, "I should be delighted to see my husband threshed as they are threshing that corn." At the death of her second child, she said, "He is just as well dead as alive. How badly he would have been brought up!"

It was proved that after an altercation with Marie Boudon, she (Marie) said to M. de Marcellange, "You are lucky in having such a wife; in her place, I should take the law into my own hands." Afterwards she said to him, "Mind what you are about, monsieur; you are a stranger here, and something you do not want may happen to you." One day when people were talking of Claude Reynaud's having met Jacques Besson near Chamblas on the evening of the 1st of September, a miller who was present said, "Claude will hold his tongue; for if he don't there are two or three who will look after him." While the lawsuit for a separation was going on, the ladies sent a bad woman to M. de Marcellange, under pretence of changing some money in gold. While she was there two men were posted to watch and report what had happened.

Other strange facts were brought to light. Mathieu Besson, one of the prisoner's brothers, asked a neighbor what he thought would be the result of the trial. The answer was, "They will cut off Jacques' head." To which Mathieu replied, "The ladies made him do it. It will be a disgrace to our family."

One day Jacques was in a thoughtful mood. An acquaintance asked what he was thinking about. He answered, "I am thinking that I once kept pigs at Chamblas, and that I shall soon be master there."

Jérome Pugin, the ladies' neighbor, perfectly remembered that, on the 1st of September, about midnight or half an hour afterward, their door suddenly opened and was violently closed again. His wife said, "They have let in somebody who is very glad to be within doors." The presumption is that Bessen, returning from the murder, was admitted then by Marie Boudon.

The olive-green pantaloons stuck to the prisoner like the poisoned shirt of antiquity. He was repeatedly seen wearing them immediately before and after the murder. He made a great deal too much fuss about the state in which the small-pox had left his feet. To one he simply showed them, complaining. To another he said, "They would accuse me, if I had not been ill. Misfortunate is good for something." To another, "At any rate, they won't say it's me; I am too weak upon my legs." Pugin's wife could not help exclaiming, "How tiresome that Besson! He talks of nothing but his feet."

The Comtesse de la Roche-Négly de Chamblas, the "fatal" mother-in-law, is called. The spectators try to make out, through her veil, the features of this haughty lady. She is attired, with rich simplicity, in a silk robe with a fur palatine. Her head-dress is a blue silk hood. Long black curls frame in her aristocratic countenance, which still appears young in spite of her eight-and-fifty years. The eyes are bright, the look assured; the lips, thin and compressed, are drawn down at the corners; the gait is stately and imperious. She answers in a firm voice which does not betray the slightest emotion.

"M. de Marcellange had not made her daughter happy at the outset of their married life. After she went to live with them, she sometimes witnessed quarrels. She took no part in those discussions. She never—never—never—heard of her son-in-law's being poisoned by an omelette prepared by her servants. He had not complained bitterly of Besson's and Marie's conduct, nor had they mixed themselves up in any dispute. In her house, servants were kept in their places. On the 1st of September Besson remained at Le Puy. He went to bed at eight o'clock. He did not go out at all on the evening of that day. He took a walk before going to bed, but not far. She and her daughter came home at nine in the evening. No one returned to the house about midnight or one in the morning. Besson, although in her service, often spent part of the week at Chamblas. It was because he had work to do; there was no other motive. She had heard of disputes between Besson and her son-in-law, but never thought them serious. After the separation, some members of the family tried to bring about a reconciliation. She never was opposed to it—never!"

After this examination, sustained without flinching, she resumed her place, motionless and disdainful, among the witnesses.

A woman named Chamard, declared that, after the separation, she saw Besson walking in the wood with the Dames de Chamblas, with each of them hanging on either arm. She perhaps saw something more; her master had heard her say that Besson "did things which ought not to be done."

The widow, Théodora de la Roche-Négly de Chamblas, is introduced next. She is dressed in black; a deep veil covers her face. She states her age to be thirty-eight; but her natural plainness and the effects of small-pox make her appear considerably older. Her likeness to her mother is striking. Her answers, at first scarcely audible, are soon given in a firmer tone. You may hear a pin drop in the court. The President politely requests her to raise her veil, and is obeyed immediately.

The witness can give no particulars respecting her husband's murder; does not know if he had enemies in that locality, having long been separated from him. Their quarrels were occasioned by her mother's claims; M. de Marcellange wished to separate, because she desired to remain with her mother. She did not answer her husband's summons to return, because her health did not allow it. Chamblas is a very chilly residence, and her own wish was to Winter at Le Puy. She believes that the violence of their discussions has been much exaggerated. It is false that her husband had said that he would have lived on good terms with her but for her mother. There was an interval of four months between the deaths of her children. She did not acquaint her husband with the second death; the illness was very short. After that her husband made advances; as to her reception of them she can say nothing. Besson caught the small-pox soon after she had had it. She knows nothing of any one's entering late on the 1st of September; she was fast asleep. Knows nothing of the attempted poisoning; never wished her husband to be threshed like corn, nor shot over a precipice, &c., &c. Had sent luxuries to Besson in prison, not believing him guilty. To a juryman, who asked whether her husband was not put into an uncomfortable chamber, she answers, "It was the only one at her disposal." She retires and takes her seat beside her mother, without manifesting the slightest emotion.

IV.

There was another important witness to be examined—the *femme de chambre*, Marie Boudon. She was not forthcoming. Madame de Marcellange was recalled to explain her servant's absence.

"She did not know what had become of the girl. After Marie left her service, she wanted her back for a journey; and since then she had never seen nor heard of her, nor inquired after her. Did not know how she subsisted; had not sent her money, and did not leave any with her. She took her to Aix, in Savoy, and left her there; she wished to remain, as she liked the place. It was no business of hers to persuade Marie to the contrary."

These replies, uttered in a hard, cold voice, stupefied the audience. They were convinced that Marie Boudon's absence involved some terrible mystery. The witness again retired, pale but impassive. The people against whom her silk dress rustled as she passed, shrunk back with instinctive aversion. Attempts to ascertain from the countess what had really become of Marie Boudon were equally ineffectual. Every one suspected foul play.

The pleadings on either side were finished. To a final question, Besson replied vehemently protesting his innocence. The jury retired to their room, and in five-and-twenty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances. Besson's composure could hold out no longer; a livid pallor overspread his countenance; his bloodshot eyes rolled in their orbits. The President pronounced sentence of death. The condemned man hid his face in his hands; his legs bent under him; they dragged him away.

This, strange as it may seem, was not the final catastrophe. In consequence of a legal flaw in the proceedings, the case was sent to be tried again before the Assize Court of the Rhône at Lyons. As far as regarded the prisoner, the whole gronnd had to be gone over again. The entire country was in a state of excitement. At Lyons, even more than at Le Puy, public curiosity was fixed on the mother and daughter. The popular instinct felt that the real interest of the trial centred in them. But the general expectation was again disappointed. A few days before the assizes were opened, it was noised about that the ladies, summoned by writ, could not be found at any of their usual residences. It was said they were hidden in some convent, or that they had fled to Sardinia. Neither could Marie Boudon be discovered. Those significative facts spoke for themselves.

In all its leading points the trial was a repetition of the former one. At last, both the prosecution and the defence had finished the task which had taken more than a couple of years to complete. The President summed up impartially, requesting the jury to decide three questions; the first, concerning wilful homicide; the second, premeditation; the third (in case of a negative answer to the first,) the prisoner's complicity in the crime.

During the absence of the jury the witnesses from the Velay gave a final proof of their proverbial habits. They showed great anxiety to receive their pay, carefully secured it in their leather purses, and almost all went away without waiting to hear the verdict.

In five-and-thirty minutes the jury returned, answering by a majority "Yes" to the first question; by a majority "Yes" to the second; and silent as to extenuating circumstances. Besson, who was recalled to hear the verdict read, did not seem to comprehend its meaning. But when the Procureur-General called for the sentence of death upon him and its execution in one of the public places in Le Puy, the strength which had kept him up gave way at once; his head drooped, he wept, he dried his eyes mechanically; and when, after sentence was pronounced, the gendarmes led him away, they were obliged to support him until he reached the prison in a fainting state.

On the 29th of December, 1842, the convict appealed against the sentence. On the 17th of February, 1843, the Court of Cassation rejected his appeal. When Besson learnt that there was no further hope, he wept profusely. But, in spite of all appeals made to him, he refused to utter a word of avowal. "What would be the good of speaking?" he asked. "It would get a good many people into trouble." Then he added, "What daunts me is not my death; I would just as soon make an end of it as not; it is that frightful journey (to the place of execution) which will seem everlasting."

On the 27th of March, 1842, he was put into a postchaise escorted by gendarmes. He was calm during the first half of the journey. But when, peeping through the blinds, he caught sight of the wild hills and pine woods of the Velay, he became greatly agitated. At the glimpse of Saint Holstein, his native village, and the road leading to Chamblas, he sobbed convulsively. An hour afterward he had the torture of feeling the carriage mount the slope of Mont Anis, on which the town of Le Puy is situated.

Next day he walked through an immense crowd from his prison to the Martouret. His step was firm, his countenance resigned. The only indication of inward suffering was an ashy paleness, which his black beard rendered still more striking. On reaching the guillotine he struggled for an instant with the executioner's assistants; a moment afterward he carried into eternity the secret of the mother and daughter. Were they victims of circumstances? or were they guilty?

SUN-RAYS.

From Charles Dickens' All the Year Round.

The rising sun with radiant finger raised
Points to his realms above,
To guide a world benighted and amazed,
For there stand God and love.

At noon upmounted to his lordliest height,
Full in his noble prime;
The sun sends down his ladders of the light,
And yet no thought will climb.

Wearied at length his fiery wrath is hurled,
Red on the evening sky;
Till every cloud is blushing for a world
That will not look on high.

The Ragpicker.—Nowhere does industry celebrate a more glorious triumph than when it changes the foul rag into snowy paper, and makes the low ragpicker subserve the highest interests of mankind. For as the rag is the last and most valueless remnant that is contemptuously thrown away by all but the very poorest on earth, so is the ragpicker's work the humblest of all pursuits. In the country his life lies among the poorest of peasants. He lives away from home, leaving his wife and his children behind him, to return after long months, perhaps never. He tramps over rough roads and lonely by-paths, with no shelter from the rain, no companion by his side. His fare is black bread and water from the mire, where the frogs croak. Like the wandering Jew, he has no one to love him, no friend to greet him, no kindred to meet him with joy. Men close their doors when they see him coming; for he is a man of evil omen, a warning of misery that now is, or that is coming. His knock at the door says, "You are poor; you are as miserable as I am." The rich man is insulted by his sight—what has he to do with rags? The ragpicker laughs in his sleeve at his disgust, and thinks to himself, "Next year, or the year after, I will come again; perhaps there will be rags then." Sunday and holiday afford him no rest; he is ever on the tramp, and his parish is far away. There is a poor, miserable hut somewhere, which he calls his own, but he sees it only for a few days in the year. When he returns, he feels he is a stranger; the little children know him not, and stare at his rags; the dogs bark at him and smell his poverty. He hesitates at the threshold, for he knows not what God has sent him in the meantime, a cradle or a bier. The popular song, however, gives him some hope. Foul with dirt, it says, are the rags which he carries, but running waters shall wash them clean; rending wheels shall grind them, and they shall come forth as paper, whiter than the driven snow. So with thee, poor rag-picker! One day thy body will lay by the wayside, covered with tatters and rags, but thy soul will fly away, fair and white, and God's angels will bear it upward to heaven.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

The Good Old Times.—An Archbishop of Cologne once built a strong castle at the intersection of four roads, and presented it, with his blessing, to a poor relation who had been in the army. When the soldier desired to be informed how he was to maintain his garrison, since the excellent prelate had omitted to assign him a salary, the latter replied very significantly by pointing out the situation of the fortress, and the poor relation made such good use of the hint that he died a millionaire. Indeed, it was not a remarkable thing in those days for gentlemen to break up every road except that one which led immediately under their battlements, in order to facilitate their pillage of the trader. Sometimes when the neighboring princes found themselves in difficulties they made war on the rich burghers, especially of Flanders, robbing and ravaging until the merchants came to terms and bought them off, while those who had no such prey handy betook them to what was termed "borrowing"—a transaction the nature of which is very neatly illustrated by the following anecdotes: The good people of Ghent, having once upon a time lent our Edward III. 200,000 crowns, ventured several years after to request payment—a proceeding so preposterously absurd that it drew roars of laughter from the Lords of the Council to whom the deputies applied. Nor was this by any means harsh treatment. The lively Duke of Orleans having, in a fit of religious fervor, vowed to pay his debts, called his creditors together by sound of trumpet. He really was sincere, and made what he considered ample arrangements, but he reckoned without his host. The crowd, 800 and upward, that presented themselves at the appointed time horrified him, and, despairing of being able to satisfy them otherwise, he flogged a dozen or so, by way of example, and dismissed the rest with hideous threats as to what would befall should they still persist in teasing him with their paltry bills. And Charles the Vile, of Navarre, squared an account in a similar way. Henry of Transtamar having expelled his brother, Peter the Cruel, the latter was returning to his dominions escorted by the Black Prince and 30,000 men. As Charles held the passes of the Pyrenees, both brothers applied to him—the one offering a couple of towns for free passage, and the other a large sum that the defiles might be barred. The offers were equally tempting, and Charles made up his mind to earn them both. He took the money, and then excused himself from obstructing the march of the invaders, by hiring one Oliver de Mauny to waylay him and clap him in prison. When the Black Prince had passed, the King of Navarre demanded his release. But de Mauny had profited too well by his employer's example to keep stricty to his bargain. He pocketed his hire, and then affecting to consider the King as a true prisoner of war, refused to part with him except on the customary terms—a large ransom. Most people would have given way to anger under such barefaced extortion, but not so Charles, who, thoroughly appreciating such a pretty piece of perfidy, even when exercised on himself, chuckled over it with the greatest relish, and, in short, agreed at once to his very good friend's demand. The latter, perfectly satisfied with himself and everybody else, consented to accompany the Vile one to Tudela in order to receive his pay, which he did directly he entered the town—only it was on the scaffold and from the hands of the hangman. Of course it required some little dexterity to induce close-fisted people to part with their cash on such terms; but the kings and princes of the Middle Ages were always equal to the occasion, and the Tudors and Plantagenets brilliantly so. Everybody knows how King John coaxed a loan from the Hebrew, and such persuasives as a few weeks' lodging in the pleasant domicile called "Little Ease," or a campaign as a common soldier against the wild borderers, were applied with success to an obstinate banker by the last Royal Harry. It need scarcely be said that the example of the king was never lost upon the courtier. And thus—so far as his relations with the powerful extended—the wealthy plebeian was in a perpetual dilemma. It was dangerous to lend and equally so to withhold. For when a creditor became too importunate a judicious application of whip, knife or noose abated the nuisance; while the capitalist who refused to do a little bill ran the risk of having himself and his business suspended together.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Charles Dibden.—The proof that his influence as an Anti-Jacobin and Anti-Gallican writer was real and considerable, is his having received a pension in 1803 from Pitt's Government—a Government slow to acknowledge literary merit; and the Scotch department of which, a few years before, had allowed Burns to live and die a ganger. This pension of £200 was withdrawn by the administration which followed, and only a part of it restored not long before his death, in 1841. One supposed reason of this was his publication of a song pleading the cause of the "hardy tars," whose sufferings were much less interesting to the Admiralty than their enthusiasm when needed for service. But, as far as we know, his explanation is conjectural. Dibdin was probably only sacrificed, like scores of the gallant fellows whose prowess he celebrated and whose leisure he cheered, to his want of parliamentary or family connections. Be that as it may, the loss was disastrous to him, and he found it impossible to regain his position. He had sold his theatre on the strength of the pension in 1865, and retired to Cranford. He was forced to resume his entertainments and again to open a music shop in 1808, in his sixty-third year—he who had begun public life while he was still in a jacket. After a struggle, the long career of the veteran—itself no bad counterpart of the stormy and strifeful career of the men-of-war's men—the "Tom Toughs" and "Tom Tackles," whom he sang—ended in bankruptcy. A subscription was raised for him in 1810, and on the small proceeds of this he again went into retirement in Arlington-street, Camden Town. Paralysis came upon him the year before his death, and he died on July 25, 1814, after a period of bodily helplessness, and, we fear, of privation.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

Beggars.—There are two leading styles among beggars, the respectable or bullying, and the piteous, appealing style. Amongst the first is the Bible-reading gentleman of whom we have already spoken, and whose only hardship is the monotony of that employment, which certainly must be trying when he gets amongst the genealogies. Then there is the clever young man who produces frescoes upon the pavement, representing a ship at sea, with a very blue sky and very white clouds; he is at lowest an inferior kind of artist, whose gains are probably humble, but regular. With him may be classed the upright, military-looking gentleman, with the air of a distinguished guardsman, who concedes to our curiosity the statement that he has been "blinded by lightning," and leaves us to settle the amount of tribute merited by such a calamity. Such, again, is the paralyzed commercial traveler, who goes about in a bath chair, and the poor deformed dwarf who performs on an accordion in Trafalgar Square. To the last of these we should imagine that no man would grudge his earnings; but it must be confessed that the others are rather a trial to human patience. Their petition savours too much of a demand, and the only apology is the worse extortion of a similar kind practiced in private life. The sanctity even of a bachelor's chambers cannot secure a man from the incursions of daring lady collectors, to whose audacity there is no limits, as there can be no effective reply. When, for example, a lady in the dress of some religious order appears, and directs her victim, of course in the most courteous terms, to contribute to the support of her institution, no effectual means of exorcism has been discovered short of immediately handing over the smallest acceptable sum. If we are helpless victims in such hands, is not there something mean about avenging ourselves by turning a deaf ear to the less formidable street beggar? The art of begging is carried on to so much greater advantage by many members of the clerical profession that there seems to be something snoobish in yielding to their importunities while refusing help to their humbler imitators. To refuse both would doubtless be the proper thing for a stern political economist; but, if from sheer weakness of mind one submits to beggars in respectable clothing, a feeble desire to be consistent, if foolish, leads to similar concessions to the beggars in rags. The more piteous class of beggars give a severer twinge to one's feelings. For the "froze-out" men who occasionally make noonday hideous, we confess to feeling simple aversion. We cannot afford to admit that a frost at Christmas can justify able-bodied men in a hideous bellowing to which even the strains of an organ-grinder are agreeable music. But when we encounter a mass of rags and filth painfully plodding along the pavement—especially when it is seen reproachfully glancing through dining-room windows at luncheon time—we occasionally begin to fancy that after all there may be something in Christian charity. If a few spare coppers are rattling in our pockets, we have to run over the little armory of arguments with which every man should be provided on such occasions. First, of course, comes the assertion, if we transfer this penny to the beggar's hand it will probably be turned into gin at the next public house. But then, if it stays in ours? Say it will turn into a box of cigar lights. How are we to avoid a sneaking impression that perhaps the gin will give that poor tatterdemalion more pleasure than the cigar lights will give us? If we had not washed for a fortnight, and our garments stuck together more from habit than compulsion, would not a glass of gin (we know the sentiment is wrong) be on the whole a blessing? The true answer would be to have no spare halfpence. We ought to have spent all that we can spare in well-considered acts of benevolence, not in relieving the itchings of an uneasy conscience by a cheap show of good-nature. In the absence of this satisfactory reply, the easiest relief is to give away all availing coppers to crossing sweepers as persons in an ambiguous position, on the borderland, at least, between beggary and honest labor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Straw Hats.—The fame of Italian straw hats and bonnets is spread far and wide; the only thing it may be desirable to explain to the public regarding them is the high price they fetch in the market. A short description of the various manipulations required for their manufacture will clear up the mystery. The long and thin straw necessary for the purpose can only be obtained by a peculiar mode of cultivation. The fields set apart for it are carefully dug up, all the clods broken, the stones picked out, and a certain amount of sand mixed with the soil. The process of sowing is repeated several times so as to ensure a crowded growth, whereby the stalk becomes tall and slender. The grain used in Tuscany for the purpose is wheat, or else a peculiar kind of rye; the straw of the latter is not so strong, but much finer than that of the former. The field is reaped long before the ears are ripe; the sheeves are set up erect in the field for 24 hours, and then undone and spread out on pebbles or on turf for exposure to the action of the sun and dew. The straw is then bleached for the first time by means of sulphurous acid. It is next cut into lengths of four inches, the ear and lower part of the stalk, which is generally coarse, being thus got rid of; after which a second exposure to sulphurous vapors takes place. Now comes the sorting, which is done by females with astonishing skill; the slightest difference of thickness is at once detected, and every straw put into its proper pigeon hole. The range of the numbers is from 37 to 137 for wheat, and to 180 for rye. The next operation is plaiting, which is as common a work in Tuscany as knitting is elsewhere. The length of a braid varies from between 50 to 55 yards. A common No. 30 hat will take a month to do; a fine No. 120 or 130, six months. Next follows the operation of sewing and cleansing; the seams are all but invisible. Any slight irregularity is removed by rubbing down with dog-skin, and should there happen to be a rent, it is mended with inconceivable dexterity. Cleansing and bleaching are again repeated, and then the hat is fit for sale. Tuscany annually exports twelve and fifteen millions of francs' worth of straw hats, and about half that sum of plaited straw. Women earn from one to two francs a day by the latter.—*Galignani.*

Encores and "Recalls."—There are, we admit, performers in plenty who accept a *bis* as the legitimate tribute to their genius, and who are terribly disappointed if they do not earn this favor. The new pianist, for instance, charged with an excess of vanity derived from the exaggerated reception of his instrumental fireworks on the Continent, is quite content that his acrobatic exhibition with one hand should be interrupted in the midst by the efforts of a friendly *claque*. His supercilious face brightens at the applause of that crowd who mistake his gymnastics for genius. His walk from the piano—modeled on the strut of Hyde Park loungers—demonstrates his prodigious self-satisfaction. To him the *encore* is an unmixed blessing, for he lives for ostentation, not for art. Or, to take another example, the rising vocalist, whose triumphs have hitherto been confined to suburban platforms, is delighted with every *bis* which advances his position toward St. James' Hall. Far different is it with the tried and conscientious artist. To him the *encore* is so habitual that it ceases to have any value; it becomes simply an infliction. A "recall" would convey quite as eloquently the praise of the multitude. In fact, a recall to the platform has the full worth of an *encore* as a complimentary demonstration, while at the same time it imposes no inconvenience.—*Broadway for May.*

FAITHLESSNESS.

From Putnam's Magazine.

O light and many thy words:
O well were they earnest and few!
O sweet and false are thy words:
O well were they bitter and true!

Take back the pledge I have worn—
The red, red rose in my breast!
Alas! could I pluck out the thorn
That tortures this heart of unrest!

The Prince Imperial.—Attention has been so pointedly turned to the heir of the Imperial Crown of France, by his being sent alone, a boy of 12 years of age, to inspect the fleet at Cherbourg, that you may welcome some few facts about him. The Prince Imperial is very small for his age, with his father's disproportionately short legs, so that he is seen to the greatest advantage on horseback. He has a gentle thoughtful face; his forehead is small, and hair dark chestnut. You would not call him particularly handsome, but his eyes have all the exquisite sweetness which have made his mother one of the loveliest women in Europe. He has not a little grace of deportment added to much boyish frankness, which bespeaks a genial nature. He is not deficient in the sense of humor, and of the sweetness of his disposition there can be no doubt. Anyone who has seen him at Fontainbleau playing with his huge dog, will be convinced that fondness for animals is also one of the Prince's characteristics. The greatest attachment has long existed between the young Napoleon and one of his playmates, and an interesting anecdote is told of them when only six or seven years old. Some misunderstanding had arisen in their game, and in the excitement of their juvenile quarrel the Prince received a blow. But here the child bethought himself of the lessons carefully inculcated by his mother, and turning his earnest and thoughtful eye on his little companion, he said, "I cannot return it to you, because you are a Frenchman, and I am the Prince Imperial of France." The children were duly separated and put in disgrace; when, next day, his pugnacious friend was brought by his father to apologize for having so far forgotten himself; the Prince, on seeing him, threw his arms round his neck saying, "Ah, how unhappy I have been not to have seen you a whole day." There would seem to be a fair prospect of a kind and generous heart developing itself, by the side of an admittedly precocious intelligence, in him for whom Napoleon III. has chosen no other title than "The child of France."—*Once a Week.*

Politics at Court.—The following transaction referred to a private letter of the King of Prussia, addressed to Queen Victoria, which it was his desire that Bunsen should deliver in a private audience to her Majesty; at the same time Bunsen was informed by a letter from the King to himself, that the subject of the communication was political, relating to Neufchâtel. Bunsen having requested instructions from Prince Albert, received in reply an invitation in the name of the Queen to come immediately to Osborne House, in company with Lord Palmerston, to whom her Majesty's invitation was simultaneously dispatched, that the letter might be read without infringement of constitutional rules. This statement will account for the emotion with which Bunsen announces having safely steered between conflicting difficulties. He writes to his wife from Osborne House: "I delivered my letter last night, in private audience, to Her Majesty, not speechless, but without a speech, after eight, before dinner. I had desired Lord Palmerston to tell me what he wished me to do. As an abstract Whig, he said, 'It was unheard of, quite unusual, that a foreign sovereign should write to the sovereign of England on politics.' 'But,' said I, 'you praised the Queen and Prince Albert for their excellent letter on politics to the Queen of Portugal.' 'Yes, but that was between relations.' 'And this between friends. But you are informed of the arrival and of the contents of the letter, and will learn all that is in it. I shall, in handing over the letter to the Queen, say nothing but a few complimentary phrases, and plead the King's cause in the way the Queen will direct, in your presence the next day. Will that do?' 'Perfectly,' he replied. And so I did. The Queen read the letter before dinner, and came down ten minutes before nine. After dinner Prince Albert told me that the Queen and he had had Lord Palmerston with them before dinner, from six to eight, and that we should to-morrow settle the answer. In the morning the Prince translated the political part of the letter into English, and then discussed with Lord Palmerston the heads of an answer. Then I was called in to see the letter and plead the King's cause, for which I was quite prepared. We all agreed: 1. That conferences on Swiss affairs, on the basis of mediation between contending parties, were out of the question now. But the Queen wished to say, and Lord Palmerston saw no harm in it, that she would have accepted Neufchâtel in preference to London, as a place of conference, if it could still be thought of. 2. That, as I had proposed, the Neufchatel affair was now the object with respect to which Her Majesty would try to be of use to her friend and brother. I had demanded mediation with arbitration, between Neufchâtel and the Federation; but Palmerston observed, 'That could only be done upon the ground of general treaties, and then the three other Powers would come in too, and spoil the whole.' So I was to be satisfied with '*bons offices*,' in consequence of instructions already given to C., 'based upon the detailed memoir written by your Majesty's faithful Bunsen, as your Majesty allows me to call him.' Circumstances would show what further could be done. This the Queen will write in English, beginning and end in German. I ought to add, that she answers, besides, to the point, on the coming forward of the German Confederacy in a worrhy manner on this occasion. She says, 'She and her Government wish nothing better; but as the only point now in discussion resulted from general treaties not regarded by the Confederacy, this was perhaps not the right opportunity. Of course there are weighty reasons against it besides. But that she was sure the English public would with great sympathy see the German Confederation take a prominent part in European affairs—only that it would make a very material difference in their eyes, if the councils of Germany were directed by the enlightened Cabinet of Berlin, and not by Prince Metternich. All this is now already written out fair, by Price Albert, under Lord Palmerston's revision, for the Queen, who will write it herself to-morrow, when the letter will be dispatched by express messenger. As soon as we hear what the Diet of Berne has decreed against Neufchâtel, Lord Palmerston and I will confer further."—*Memoir of Baron Bunsen.*

Gen. Prim.—The General has a peculiar modesty, a simplicity, a frankness, and, but for a pair of noble, liquid eyes, and gesture full of graceful and intelligent animation, one might almost say an insignificance of appearance, which greatly tends to keep up the pleasant perplexity it seems his destiny everywhere to excite. Except when talking of his own subjects in his own way, he strikes one simply as a slight, short gentleman, of sallow complexion and ordinary dress, who might be expected to frequent the stall of the opera a good deal, but of whom nothing else would be predicated. What he is, however, is clearly shown when once the confidence of familiar intercourse or the freedom generated by political discussion is established. Some of our most remarkable politicians have thus acquired the conviction that Prim's spirited conduct in Mexico had in it the germs of great and enlightened statesmanship. If a revolution should ever carry this distinguished man into power, it might prove to be no mere military vicissitude, and no mere personal achievement; for it would be the elevation, for the first time, to supreme authority in Spain, of one who embodies, and may, if he uses his gifts, illustrate in the Government of his country the wisest of modern civil ideas. Mr. Grant Duff mourns that Prim is not Espartero. Spain need wish him no other than he professes, and has by the best passages of his conduct proved himself to be.—*London Review.*

Explorations Round Mount Sinai.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Rev. F. W. Holland read a paper on his explorations in the peninsula of Sinai during the last Winter. He stated that it was his third visit to the country on the same errand, and that he adopted the independent mode ou his travels of dispensing with a dragoman, and traversing a large portion of the peninsula on foot. In commencing these explorations he had found the best maps extremely incorrect in many parts, and large districts quite unknown. He left Suez on foot on the 10th of October last, and on reaching Jabel Musa (Mount Sinai) made the monastery at the foot of the mountain his headquarters, exploring from this centre during four months the numerous wadies and mountains in all directions south of Jebel Er Rahar. He occupied a little room at the top of the convent. At sunrise every morning he was awoke by the clanging of the pieces of iron and wooden boards used as bells to call the monks to service, and, after making his fire and cooking his breakfast, let himself down by a rope and commenced alone his daily explorations, depending on Arab ibex hunters for his information of mountain paths, the monks and their Arab servants knowing nothing of the country beyond the convent walls. In his more distant excursions he took an Arab to carry his blanket and a bag of provisions, and slept out sometimes for three or four nights. He found, contrary to what he was led to expect, two or three springs of water in every important mountain in the neighborhood, and considerable vegetation, even at the end of a long dry season. He was enabled to take the heights of the mountains, and measure and map out the endless and sometimes intricate narrow valleys of the country. With regard to the probable route of the Israelites, and the sites of events in sacred history, he had come to the following conclusions: After crossing the Red Sea, somewhere in the neighborhood of Suez, he thought that the Israelites took the lower road down the plain along the coast as far as Ain Szouweira, which might possibly mark the locality of Marah. They then turned inland to Elim, which he would place at Ain Howara. Their next encampment was by the sea, possibly near the mouth of Wady Ghurundel, the most fertile place in the Peninsula. The Wilderness of Sin he would identify with the plain of Es Seyn, and not with the desert plains of Merkha, as generally believed. From this their route would lay by Dophkah and Alusk, and afterward up the Wady Es Sheikh to the Rephidim, the site of which, after careful examination, he fixed at Mokad Musa, a narrow gorge in a long unbroken wall of granite, which stretches across the centre of the peninsula, and ten miles north of Jebel Musa. With regard to the true Mount Sinai, Mr. Holland thought Jebel Um Alowee, (possibly a corruption of Eloheem,) a previously unknown mountain northeast of Jebel Musa, to be probably the true one. The plain of Senned, at the foot of this mountain, affords a much larger camping ground than at the foot of the present Mount Sinai. In conclusion, he entered a protest against the theory that the Sinaitic inscriptions were the work of the children of Israel; he had copied some hundreds of them, and found not a single point in favor of such a theory. The President, Sir Roderick Murchison, spoke in praise of the courage and ability with which the author had carried out his arduous undertaking.

A Russian Mission in Pekin.—A St. Petersburg letter, published by the *Union*, contains the following: "You are aware that Russia keeps up at Pekin a religious mission which dates from the 17th century; and its origin is curious. A detachment of Cossacks, having ventured as far as the Amoor, were surprised and made prisoners by the Chinese troops. They were taken to the capital, and, by the orders of the Emperor, were there retained as hostages. A corner of the city was allotted to them, and also wives, houses and means of subsistence. The Russian Government claimed to be allowed to provide them with a priest of their Church, which was granted; and such is the origin of this mission. Gradually it became enlarged. The one clergyman ascended to the position of an Archimandrite, and had other priests under his direction; subsequently, he was permitted to bring a few laymen to learn the Chinese language, and an astronomer to make calculations as to the movements of the heavenly bodies; a doctor, to take care of the health of the little colony; more Cossacks to protect it: and, finally, several wagon loads of goods from Khiakta to supply its wants, which the Chinese purveyors could not provide for. And so it continued until the arrival of Gen. Ignatieff in 1860. He was the first envoy of the Czar to China, and he did some service to the French in their remarkable expedition. Since that time, the diplomatic has been separated from the religious mission. The latter at present comprises the Archimandrite Celladius, a man of great ability, the first Chinese scholar of the day, and the most conversant with Buddhism, and of three priests and a German astronomer, M. Frichte. This mission gets on very well with the Catholic one, because it makes no propagandism and confines itself to bestowing attention upon the hundred families, the descendants of the Cossacks who were made prisoners. This colony has become completely Chinese, and its members differ from the other inhabitants of the City of Pekin only by their religious faith, which remains uncorrupted, thanks to the constant presence of their priests. The influence of the Protestant missionaries does not lie in the religious propagandism they pursue; they make themselves ridiculous by distributing Bibles, the bindings of which are converted into boot soles; but they play a really important part in relation to the Chinese Government, because they are protected and urged on by the Customs Department, which is administered chiefly by the English. The two leaders in this matter are Mr. Wells Williams, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and a M. Sherashewsky, a Pole, who has become Protestant. The two principal sects are the Methodists and the Anglicans. This is a letter which might have been dated Pekin, because I have written it after conversing with a person who has just arrived from that city."

Venom of Reptiles.—We borrow the following remarks on this subject from an able article, by M. Gage, in the *Journal des Connaissances Médicales.* The toad, by some people considered innocuous, is, on the contrary, possessed of a venom strong enough to kill certain animals and to do harm to man. It is not, however, emitted from the mouth; it is a cutaneous secretion which will exercise a powerful action if it comes in contact with a spot where the skin has been rubbed off or otherwise injured. A dog will howl fearfully after he has bitten a toad; and upon examination his chops and tongue will be found swollen and a viscous matter will flow from them. Smaller animals will in a similar case experience the symptoms of narcotization, which soon end in convulsions and death. The experiments of MM. Gratiolet, Cloetz and Vulpian had proved that the humor exuding from the parotid region of toads acts as a real poison when introduced into the tissues. A tortoise of the species *Testudo Mauritanica* having had this venom inoculated on one of the hind paws, remained paralyzed for several months. The secretion is very abundant on the back of the toad; when treated with ether, it will dissolve, leaving a residue, powerful enough, even after complete desiccation, to kill a small bird. Tritons and salamanders possess a venom of the same kind, but its effects are less dangerous. Snakes provided with poisonous fangs are all carnivorous, and kill their prey by benumbing it. In the viper the quantity of mortal virus is on an average 14 centigrammes, or about 3 grains. This is sometimes sufficient to occasion death. The rattlesnake, however, is much better provided, the quantity being in its case as much as 75 centigrammes (15 grains) for each fang. It only loses a few drops every time it stings, but this is sufficient to kill even a large animal; a keeper of a menagerie some time ago died within the space of nine hours after the bite. The venom of this reptile is of a very pale, yellowish emerald hue; it has neither smell nor taste, and has the appearance of a gummy solution. According to Dr. Guyon, the sting of the lance-headed viper of Martinique generally causes a congestion of the pulmonary organs, followed by a spitting of blood. The composition of the venom comprises albuminous elements, (ptylaline,) mucus, a substance soluble in alcohol, a yellow coloring matter, a fatty principle, and, lastly, the phosphate and chloride of common saliva

ART IN FRANCE.

Salon of 1868—Review of the Exhibition—Successes of the Year—Progress of French Art, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 8, 1868.

In traversing the numerous galleries of the Exhibition one is struck this year, as on the preceding ones, with the large proportion of pictures which they present of average merit. But again is to be remarked the absence of any work of great and original qualities, or which can be said to distinguish in any way the character of contemporaneous art. *Genre* pictures, landscapes and *tableaux de fantaisie* constitute the great majority of the works exhibited. Historical subjects are rarely to be encountered, and those only of small dimensions to render them easier of sale.

The principal *salon*, which should have been devoted to the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Exhibition, is almost entirely filled with official pictures, a term happily unknown in American art. To render its sense clear to you it means simply portraits of Emperors, Kings, Queens, Ministers, Generals, Judges and heads of departments. One would have supposed that the illustrated papers had done enough in this way to satisfy public curiosity, unless, indeed, it be the object of the Director of the Beaux Arts to caricature these distinguished personages, which I can hardly think is the case.

To discover the leading works the visitor has to slowly make his way through eighteen large galleries filled with pictures of every degree of merit. The public, like the sheep of Panurge, crowd in front of those painted by artists of reputation. As in New-York, they are satisfied to take things on trust. They will never be corrected of that fault. Thus before "The Death of Marshal Ney" and "Calvary" you see a long file of people waiting their turn of inspection. M. GEROME has not added to his reputation by these works. But that is of little importance. He is the most industrious professor of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, the member of the Institute who exercises least his imagination, and he reads and travels a great deal. Whenever he treats a classical or Eastern subject it is accepted as a matter of faith. Moreover, he is the son-in-law of M. GOUPIL, the well-known picture dealer—a connection I need not say highly advantageous for an artist.

This year M. GEROME has produced only dramatic phantasmagoria. His Calvary has been taken at the moment when Christ has been crucified. One sees but the shadows of the three crosses which cast on the foreground the profiles of the figures of the Redeemer and the two thieves. As M. GEROME has divested the subject of its severest and grandest features, and given us only a landscape, he ought at least to have presented to us the exact topography of the spot. He has indeed preserved the gate formerly existing, but he has confounded the plateau of Calvary with that of the Mount of Olives. For a traveler and artist who has actually visited Judea this is inexcusable. It was already sufficient for him to have introduced in the foreground the rocks of Fontainebleau, in place of the hills of Palestine. "The death of Marshal Ney" is a scene equally false in effect. The patriot is in the act of departing, and leaves stretched upon the earth in front of a high gray wall, the body of a man neatly clad, and who has taken care to fall in a way that would not damage his features. It would even seem as if he had placed his hat in a hollow of the ground so as to prevent its rolling away from him. The scene, so far from being mournful or striking, is simply void, and provided it satisfies a certain *bourgeois* taste, and brings twenty or thirty thousand francs to the pocket of the artist, it is all that he seeks. M. THEODORE FRERE has more respect for his public. It is really Palmyra and not a French scene which he presents to them. The following is the story told of the way in which he penetrated to the centre of these ruins, after a journey of nearly twenty days through the desert. In November, 1866, he one evening met at the residence of the Princess MATHILDE an Englishman who talked a good deal about Egypt and the almost unexplored spots in the East which he had visited. THEODORE FRERE invited him to his villa of Montmorency, and showed him the sketches he had made in the places spoken of. Gratified beyond measure, his English visitor ordered several pictures from him, for which he paid large prices, and asked him to bring them himself to England. During the month that FRERE remained with him, they decided upon visiting together the ruins of Babylon, Palmyra and Balbeck. The Englishman held the purse and the Frenchman the pencil. They left in January, 1867, arrived at Broussa and went to see ABDEL KADER, who offered them his son as a companion and as a protection against the plundering tribes of the desert. The travelers simply accepted from the Emir a few letters of recommendation to the chiefs, and carefully prepared for their journey. Surrounded by an escort of their own people, and of Arabs liberally paid, they penetrated to the spots which they wished to visit, and accomplished a journey which but few have had courage to make. Thousands of sketches were brought back by FRERE, and it is from a couple of these that he has elaborated the two pictures which he now exhibits, "The Ruins of Palmyra" and "The Grand Caravan of Lameck." If the effects strike the visitor as strange, there is at least no reason to contest their accuracy.

One of the worst things in the Exhibition is the "Alms of a Mendicant," by M. COURBET. Imagine a gingerbread head crowning a pair of pantaloons, the head and feet of a child appearing through a sack, and a frightful looking woman crouched near a large roll of something, which may be the trunk of a tree, but might be anything else, and you have the *chef d'œuvre* of this famous *protégé* of the beer shops. There is no light, or color, in the picture, nothing in short but negations of style. His "Chevreuil Chassé aux Ecoutes" is no better. M. COURBET may proclaim himself the only true painter of his time, but he will never be anything but king of the taverns. It would be difficult to recognize in this deserter of the bar of Besançon an erudite and accomplished student.

The popular success of the Exhibition will be that of M. VICTOR GIRAUD'S "Retour du Mari." The son, grandson and nephew of artists, M. GIRAUD, like HORACE VERNET, works hard to sustain the name he bears. He won the medal last year with his "Marché d'Esclaves," and will win it again this year. His picture is a drama of fearful interest. A woman lying in a swoon at the threshold of the door, the husband holding her with one hand and with the other discharging a pistol at the author of his dishonor—a young fop elegantly attired and who, with outstretched hand and supplicating gesture, cuts a piteous figure at the foot of the staircase. M. GIRAUD has displayed great skill in the treatment of his subject, and his picture will please all who demand of art striking effects. The "Lever de Lune" of M. DAUBIGNY is one of his happiest efforts. The great landscape painter, who in his early days made the journey to Italy on foot and without a sous in his pocket, has turned to account his study of moonlight effects there. No living painter has been more successful in seizing the dreamy atmosphere of the country. His "Printemps" is equally successful. Mlle. DAUBIGNY, his daughter, and M. KARL DAUBIGNY, his son, are also devoting themselves to landscape painting. Thus we shall have another example of a whole family applying themselves to the same branch of art.

GUSTAVE DORE, the marvelous designer and illustrator, again exhibits two large pictures. The "Neophyte" is not without merit as a painting, although the composition suffers a great deal from its monotony of color. It might almost from this cause be styled a collection of wax figures. The picture wants the vitality which is to be found in the admirable illustrations of the young master. His other picture, a Spanish subject, "La Sieste," is scarcely more than sketched, and is fantastic in its effects. DORE is everything but a great painter. He has too lively an imagination for things which require time. The artist who draws thousands of designs every year cannot remain eight days over a canvas. In his hotel, in the Rue Dominique, the young millionaire has quite a museum of paintings and drawings, which would seem to be the product of the labor of ten artists during long careers. When it is remembered that the man who has accomplished all this is little more than thirty years of age, one is lost in wonder, not merely at the talent but at the amount of physical strength displayed. And this wonder is increased when we encounter him in the salons, singing the choicest *morceaux* of the operas, accompanying himself on the piano and amusing, by his conversation, an entire company. During an evening, alternating *La Femme à Barbe* with the *Miserere* of the "Trovatore," and the *Sapeur* with the *quatuor* from "Rigoletto," he draws tears or provokes laughter from you without ever trenching on the ridiculous.

A curious picture is that entitled "Autour de l'Auge," by M. SCHENCK. It represents the heads of seven asses, large as life, who are standing round a reservoir, drinking. M. SCHENCK is now with M. EDOUARD FRERE and M. DUVERGER, one of the most talented representatives of the colony of Ecouen, a small artistic sect, founded a few years ago in that town, from whence has been dispatched to London a large proportion of the pictures which have made the fortune of GAMBART, the publisher. M. VIENNOT exhibits a picture of the Empress, in which the feature most admired is an enormous ear-ring. A work of patience and flattery this portrait is, and of no value as a work of art. It is not the less one of the successes of the Exhibition in the eyes of the crowd. The two pictures of M. COROT resemble each other, and resemble all the others which this artist has produced during the last dozen years. M. COROT is regarded as a great master. His "Morning" and "Evening at Ville d'Avray," certainly afford no evidence of the fact. M. COROT sees in nature only poetic effects, and does not occupy himself sufficiently with the true ones. It is pretended, however, that his motto is, "conscienciousness," and the following amusing anecdote is related in connection with this illusion on his part: He had for a pupil a deaf and dumb youth of talent to whom he gave as lessons but the motto "conscienciousness" and his works to copy. So faithfully did he reproduce them, that a stain of glue, resulting from the placing of a numeral on one of his master's pictures, made its appearance in the spot where the number had been. COROT was immensely pleased at the anxiety which his pupil had shown to copy every detail of his picture, even to the stain. In communicating his satisfaction to him by writing, he said: "Bravo, my young friend! remember, however, that when you are copying nature you will never find a spot." If COROT himself reproduces nature without a spot, it is certain that he does not reproduce it sufficiently largely in his landscapes. JULES BRETON'S picture "Les Femmes recoltant des pommes de terre," a subject most commonplace, is curious to say one of the most poetic and real in the exhibition. His other picture, "L'Heliotrope," is simply a peasant arranging a pot containing this flower. But it is executed by the hand of a master. M. BRETON is forty years of age, and an officer of the Legion of Honor, a distinction gained by his own merit. He has never courted honors nor even success. He resides the whole year round on his little estate at Courrieres, (*Pas de Calais*,) and only comes to Paris to fulfill his duties as a member of the jury. His brother, EMILE BRETON, has an excellent landscape representing a forest and spring, and a second, not quite so good, representing a snow scene.

The finest portraits of the Exhibition are those of M. Jalabert, Cabanel, Giacomotti Henner, Lehmann, Dubufe Nelie, Jacquemart and Bonnegrace, but the public only stop before works of this class when they represent personages who are known, and in fact popular.

M. BRION has considerable success in his "Lecture de la Bible." It shows unction and artistic knowledge. M. BRION is an artist who aims at nothing less than the Institute, more particularly since his name has been popularized by his illustrations of the *Misérables* of VICTOR HUGO. There is, however, a wide distance between these latter and the illustrations of GUSTAVE DORE, but it is true that there is as wide a distance between the loose painting of DORE and the firm and experienced touch of M. BRION. "Un site près d'Antibes," by M. ALEXANDRE DESGOFFES, might as well be entitled "A Pastoral in Arcadia." M. DESGOFFES will not profit by the lessons presented by the great school of modern landscape painters, as represented by THEODORE ROUSSEAU, JULES DUPRE and DAUBIGNY. He preserves his religious affection for antiquity and also his veneration for INGRES, his master, whose place he occupies at the Institute. M. DESGOFFES has this year decorated the large salle of the *Bibliothèque Imperiale*, and there his severe style has accomplished wonders. His easel pictures are, however, so learned that they end by becoming tiresome. M. ALEXANDRE DESGOFFES is uncle of M. BLAISE DESGOFFES, whose *Fruits et bijoux* and *Fleurs et bijoux* are marvels of patience and precision. This year M. BLAISE DESGOFFES is excelled by M. VALLON, whose large picture, filled with armor, statues, tapestry and a multitude of decorative objects, such as are to be found in an artist's studio, attracts general attention. BLAISE DESGOFFES was formerly an advocate, and began painting rather late in life with HIPPOLYTE FLANDRIN, whose niece he married. When he commenced his artistic career he determined on pursuing a branch of painting in which he might occupy at once a foremost rank. Success has justified his decision. From the outset he has been unique in his style. He signed, a short time since, a contract with a picture dealer, which gives him 30,000 francs a year for four pictures, and in addition to these engagements orders are pouring in so rapidly upon him that it will take him fifteen years to execute them. MM. GUERIE and HIPPOLYTE FAUVEL have painted conjointly a picture representing the Empress visiting the cholera patients at Amiens. M. GUERIE has succeeded better than his associate, although his coloring is too cold in tone. A picture, negative in quality but very pretentious, is that of M. LEPAULLE, representing PIUS IX. blessing the Garibaldians. M. LEPAULLE has done nothing worthy of commendation since 1831, when he obtained his medal. On the occasion of the brilliant success of *Fanchonette* in 1856, he had the good fortune to get the portrait of Mme. MIOLAN CARVALHO to paint in that *rôle*, but he failed in imparting any character to the face of the eminent cantatrice, expressive though it is.

Of the works of American artists, or artists who have resided and painted in America, there are but few. Mr. MAY has an "Ophelia," which is not sufficiently poetic in treatment to realize the conception of the dramatist. He forgets that color is not sufficient to make a good picture. In his other work, "La Lecture," he has been more successful. M. JOB VERNERT, so long resident in New-York, has also two works, one a Greek subject, remarkable for its purity of tone and poetical treatment, the other a souvenir of the tropics, "La Sieste." M. VERNERT seems to have decided on fixing himself in Paris. "Jésus au Jardin des Oliviers," by M. ALEXANDRE VION, also long resident in New-York, has some remarkable qualities. The coloring, however, is rather somber for my taste, and indeed too much so for a climate in which the brightness of the natural tints are fully brought out.

I have run this letter to such length that it is time for me to bring it to a close. I shall reserve my notice of the sculpture for another day.

ITALY.

The Recent Festivities—Almost a Catastrophe—A Retrospect—The Visit of the Prince of Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Sunday, May 3, 1868.

The ten days' festivities are ended, and there is a good prospect that to Florence will be restored its usual quiet and people will be allowed to go about their ordinary business. Day after day, this population and the thousands of visitors, have been rushing from one side of the town to the other and into the Cascine, to see the shows which have succeeded each other, according to the programme. This ancient city never saw in its streets before so many sons of Italy from all parts of the Peninsula. Trains at reduced rates, more coming in at all hours, and even the Papal Government put no obstacle in the way, so that all Romans who wished to come were able to take part in the marriage *fêtes*. The larger proportion of the visitors are young men, and it has been a great pleasure to a looker on, to see what a fine race Italy is capable of producing. Nobler young animals of the man kind, no country need wish to have, and our sympathies are won by handsome faces full of lively intelligence. Italy does not lack of good material, and there is every hope under the new system, which more than the old, stimulates to noble aims.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

A few days back, the joy of a thousand or two of these pleasure seekers, came near being turned into sorrow, by a threatened catastrophe. The railroad between Florence and Bologna crosses the Apennines by inclined plains, through a succession of near fifty tunnels. A train of forty wagons, with its precious freight of fifteen hundred lives, was descending the mountain, when the engineer discovered to his consternation that the preponderating weight behind had got the control of the engine and all the brakes, and the mass was launching itself with the fury of a velocity of nearly a hundred miles an hour toward possible destruction. Signals of distress, apparently useless, were made, but onward rushed the swift procession, now plunging into tunnels, now shooting across viaducts, filling the mountain gorges with a clamor unknown before. Fortunately one of the waymen hearing the extraordinary noise, long before he saw the train, and with quick intelligence suspecting the difficulty, changed a switch, which sent the train reeling up a side track which led to a stone quarry several miles up the mountain, where the force was spent without accident. The good fortune, great enough in itself, is naturally magnified, as no cloud has thus obscured the brightness of the general joy.

THE FESTIVITIES.

And now to come back to what all the world here have been thinking and talking about for the past week. The races have taken place, and were inferior to what they often have been on less extraordinary occasions. The regattas on the Arno are hardly worth speaking of, although they seemed to amuse sufficiently the thousands, inexperienced in that kind of amusement, who hung over the wall. Two of the three brilliant balls in honor of the nuptials and with the presence of the Court, have already delighted and tired the thousands who took the trouble to get tickets and pay fifty francs for a carriage, or five hundred for a court dress. The last one is to be given to-morrow night at the Borghese Palace, after which the fiddle will be hung up. The Girandola on the Arno, upon which so much had been expended, ended, to the surprise of nobody, in fire and smoke. Only those were disappointed whose expectations, like the great wooden bridge, were raised too high. Those who a hundred years hence see the design of this *pous triumphalis* which has been engraved and is now in the shop window, will admire it more than many did the reality. The fireworks were to open, according to announcement, with a flight of 3,000 rockets, and to close with 4,500. The numbers were very much less than were promised, and the Pope's show of this sort still holds the superiority. By the way, it is not true, as was announced, that the Holy Father has sent any present, or intends to send any, to the royal couple. However, presents enough in all conscience have come in, and the youthful pair have already had their diamond and golden wedding. Letters and discourses have been written and spoken about these trinkets, and they have been photographed and exhibited in shop windows.

It is difficult to give more than a catalogue of these entertainments, for the space is too limited for minute accounts, and a description of one Court ball or promenade is the story of nearly all. The Tournament, so much talked about, is an example of how a great expediture may produce a small result. Not that it was expected that any killed and wounded would be left on the field, for a pasteboard triumph makes no victims, and the lance has not yet been forged which can draw blood from buckram. But for five hundred or a thousand persons to be employed for nearly a month, involving an outlay of several hundred thousand francs, for a circus frolic of an hour, gives the friends of democratic progress in Italy sufficient cause to complain. But it is not pleasant to criticise, and in the name of others I will not find any more fault.

More than 25,000 persons were in the arena, which had been fitted up with nearly every convenience on one of the lower meadows of the Cascine. There was a very handsome pavilion for the royal personages, lined with silken draperies, and of proportions so ample as to seem like a saloon in the house of a sovereign. A hundred or more cavaliers, most of them good riders, decked out in costumes of colored velvet and satin, in the style of several centuries back, pranced up and down several times before the royal box, and vaulted over hurdles in a style not to be compared with what we have many times seen in a two-shilling circus. Some drum-heads were broken in by the knights, and flocks of pigeons thus set free; and this was the only skin broken or enemy put to flight. But the general effect of the spectacle was fine in the extreme. The great mass of people, most of them well dressed, filling the immense ellipsis, with the variety of rich color of banners, and draperies, and the shields of the hundred Italian cities, furnished out a pageant beautiful enough to be admired, and worth the price paid for a ticket of entrance, provided it did not cost more than twenty francs, the highest sum which the Mayor of the city thought it just to fix. But a great many of the tickets fell into the hands of speculators, who at first carried on their traffic with great profit, but afterward with corresponding loss.

The Tournament has been described in the official journals as the most wonderful sight of the kind ever seen; but long ago we ceased to put any great value upon such rhapsodies. The Prince AMEDES, the leader of the Joust, played his part well, whether on horseback or on foot. From the arena he handed a huge nosegay to his sister-in-law in a manner becoming to a young man of polite training. Beside his sister MARGARET was the young Prince THOMAS, a youth, as Dr. GOLDSMITH once said of another, of "quick parts and great qualifications," not yet quite sixteen. Royal Princes, no matter how young, are spoken of as august, but why I do not know, as they may be as pale and thin as any lawyer's clerk. But young princes, if they are not very imposing, may be amiable and obedient, and love their brothers and sisters, and that is much better than being august.

But the brightest link in this long golden chain was the last: the illumination of the Cascine and the people's dance in the open air. This took place last night. For the first time in the history of such *fêtes* here the ancient park was turned into an Elysian grove, by the magic of light. The long, straight avenues were hung with thousands of the glass globes commonly used in the city illuminations, and the boughs of the trees in many places were hung with crimson and golden fruit. The terrace along the river was also illuminated, so that, standing upon one of the bridges, an unbroken line of light could be seen for nearly three miles. The broad area in front of the Dairy House, commonly known as the Palace of the Cascine, was itself a palace of light. About two thousand were invited to the ball in the Dairy House, at which all the royal and other notabilities were present—a large house, with many beautiful saloons, but hardly of sufficient capacity for so great a company. At the same time the people were making themselves merry outside with dances, and theatres, and wine, while the throng of mere spectators was numbered in tens of thousands. A great many have been put in good humor by these long-continued amusements, and among others has been awakened a spirit of hostile criticism. But this must be said, that there have been but few excesses among the people, and little or no intemperate abuse. The excess has been with those who govern in trying to do too much, in which they have succeeded, especially in extravagant expenditure, sometimes, as has already been suggested, with little to show. Italy has other needs than to be amused, and no new prestige can be given to a dynasty by attempting to revive old illusions.

The Royal party leave soon for Genoa, where preparations for another week of festival have been made. Naples, it is expected, will have its turn, and then the end. The good wishes of those who desire to see Italy have a stable Government will follow the young couple wherever they go.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

The Prince of Prussia when he exhibits himself in public, which he is constantly doing—for he finds here many lions to kill—creates as much attention and excites as much applause as the Royal *sposi* themselves. His visit has given the newspapers opportunity to revive the discussion of the Prussian alliance—to review its advantages, and to demand, in view of possible eventualities, that it shall be drawn closer if necessary by new treaties. The Democratic journals go so far as to insist that if NAPOLEON III. makes war, it will be the interest of Italy to break with France altogether, and that that country, under the Imperial *régime*, has no claims to Italian sympathy, or moral and material support. But any change in policy toward France can be brought about only by a change of Ministry, and, so far as one can see, the present Administration is pretty firmly seated. ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Situation—No-Popery Excitement—Politics and Religion—Disestablishment of Universities—The American Representative—Dramatic and Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 15, 1868.

There is a dead-lock in English politics. Mr. DISRAELI is in, and cannot be go out. Mr. GLADSTONE has canvassed his party, or the opposition whip has done it for him, and a vote of want of confidence is impossible. Notice of such a resolution has been given by a private member, but I have no idea that it will ever be pushed to a division. The House will not risk a dissolution. The Liberals dare not measure purses now with the Conservatives, for that, in the last analysis, is what an election means. The majority of Parliament will not risk a dissolution. Except by those who want office for themselves or their friends, the present Cabinet is preferred to the one that would come in with Mr. GLADSTONE. The Scotch and Irish Reform bills, and the necessary legislation, will consume the whole session. Mr. GLADSTONE will have to bring in his bill for suspending Ecclesiastical appointments in Ireland, which the Commons will pass, and the Lords will not, unless Mr. BEALES gets up a riot. The case of GLADSTONE vs. DISRAELI must then be settled by a new House of Commons, elected by a new constituency. The minority has generally governed England in times past, and they can probably stand it a little longer. In the meantime, there are those who think that the wiser part of a nation should govern. As the fools are usually in the majority, the Government by minority, by some means, seems to be a logical necessity.

There is no doubt that the coming leap into the darkness of an extended franchise—the Niagara plunge of the new Reform bill—the prospect of a Government of Reform Leagues and Trades' Unions, headed by BEALES and POTTER, with Lords and Commons instructed by resolutions moved by Mr. Odgers and seconded by Mr. Podgers, produces some feeling of insecurity. Mr. BEALES, at the St. James Hall meeting this week, proclaimed that if the Lords dared to defeat Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church bill, their own position must be altered too. The great strikes in the iron districts appear to have given in to the necessities of hunger; but they showed an ominous extent of organization. The great industries of England are the security of peace—if they are destroyed by continental competition, political and social revolutions must follow.

NO-POPERY RIOTS.

The first thing required is a stronger, more resolute, more efficient Government. There must be power to cope with mobs and insurrections—power to keep order and make sovereignty felt. In the early days of this week a No-Popery mob, stirred up by the vulgar lecturer MURPHY, wrecked twenty houses in Ashton, destroying and making bonfires of the furniture, turning a hundred families helpless into the streets. One woman was trampled to death; twenty or thirty persons were shot or beaten, and so wounded as to be carried to the hospital. The Catholic chapel was completely demolished, in its pictures, statues, furniture, all but the high altar, which, strangely enough, in all this iconoclast fury, remained, with its ornaments, untouched. Now if an ignorant, brawling lecturer, going from town to town, can stir up the hatreds of religion and race, and convert ordinarily stupid and quiet men into demons of hate and cruelty, there should be a power to cope with such elements of disorder. As I have so often said, England wants a Government. The experiment of getting along without one is, in the quietest times, more or less of a failure. In the unquiet times which so many signs portend, the ship of State needs a disciplined crew and a firm and skillful commander.

These Murphy riots have a curious significance. They show how deeply rooted are religious rancors and the hatreds of race. The English and Irish no more mingle than oil and water. The Protestant element detests the Catholic. This is shown in the anti-Ritualist riots in the church, as well as in the Orange and No-Popery riots. The magistrates are more or less affected by these feelings. They wish, no doubt, to keep the peace, but they must, many of them, secretly sympathize with those who stir up strife. Turn the case about for a moment. Suppose MURPHY were an Irish Catholic firebrand, going about denouncing Protestantism, and exciting papistical mobs to destroy Protestant chapels and dwellings, how long would he be allowed to work such mischief? Less of deliberate guilt and mischief has, within the past year, sent scores of men to penal servitude and several to the gallows. If the no-government, which seems powerless to interfere, allows this matter to go on much longer, this will be the consequence. The Irish in the larger towns will lose patience; they will be goaded at last into some desperate retaliation, or, at least, resistance in self-protection. Then they will be massacred or driven out of England. This will bring on an insurrection in Ireland; and a war of races in the Colonies. The one effectual remedy for all this trouble now brewing, is such a Government as a nation should have, to give it the first condition of power and dignity—self-control.

The miserable MURPHY had no sooner completed his mischievous work at Ashton, than he went and got up a similar riot at Bury. At Rochdale the Magistrates granted an order to seize and destroy three thousand five hundred of his pamphlets as an obscene publication. This was simply a report of a discussion he had held, and it had been widely circulated among certain religious classes addicted to strong meat, and specially recommended for Sunday Schools. The Magistrates ordered all women out of Court, when the matter came before them, but the prosecuting lawyer refused to read the incriminated passages aloud, but marked them, and handed them up to the Magistrates, who blushed deeply, and ordered the whole edition to be seized and burnt by the common hangman. It is time; for this and similar works, published by religious zealots, have done immeasurable mischief. It may be asked what is the origin of these mischievous publications? They consist in part of very free and coarse translations of certain old black letter Latin quartos—ponderous works on questions of moral theology, no more intended for Sunday School children than works on pathology and, in a larger part, of the morbid imaginations of certain writers respecting the lives of monks, nuns and other unmarried people. I am sorry to make any allusion to such a subject, but when town after town in the great industrial centre of England is plunged into destructive and sanguinary riots, some notice of the cause may be a salutary warning. The Irish nation is said to be the purest-minded nation in the world. No people are so sensitive in matters of morality; so when they are attacked upon such a point with coarse blackguardism, in pamphlets, handbills, lectures, and in the streets, patience yields at last to a just indignation. When the Irish quarters of English towns have been wrecked and plundered a few times, when their churches have been desecrated and destroyed, then may come a retaliation that will convince the authorities of the necessity of public order. The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us that the idea of priestcraft and superstition acts on large sections of the English community like a red rag on a bull. It produces a blind, unreasoning fury, which is capable of producing the most atrocious crimes. Surely such a bull should have a good ring in his nose, a strong rope and careful leaders.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Politics and religion, and the union of both, have broken out with extraordinary virulence. There are noisy and disgraceful scenes in the House of Commons. The party papers grow abusive. Of Mr. DISRAELI, one paper says: "Absence and silence are his least faults. His presence and speech are more mischievous. They make the discord articulate which before was latent. His claim to the support of the Crown justifies the indignation and distrust of Parliament." A Tory organ says: "Parliamentary decency would be cheaply purchased by the removal of Mr. GLADSTONE from a body, of which his genius might have rendered him the ornament if his temper did not make him the disgrace." Another tells Mr. BRIGHT that "the drugged alcohol of Democracy has smitten him with political *delirium tremens*, that his insolence is only surpassed by his folly, that his tone is spiteful and venomous, that his habitual language is that which navvies and costermongers use in their drunken brawls, that he is a scurrilous demagogue, that if he had spoken twenty years ago as he now speaks in the House of Commons he would probably have been shot, and that were he now to speak out of the House of Commons as he speaks in it he would certainly be thrashed."

The Pall-Mall *Gazette* asked a few days ago the question, "Is English or is American journalism more homely and masculine?" A careful reading of the above extracts may help you to an answer.

The mixing up of religious with political questions does not smoothen the asperities of the controversy. Mr. ODGERS on the Irish Church question, and the meeting of Bishops said:

"Among those present were the Archbishop of Armagh. He belonged to the family of the Beresfords, which had received about four millions of money from the revenues of the Irish Church. [Hisses.] One member of that family alone had received about one million of it. [Renewed hisses.] That Archbishop of Armagh appeared to him to cling, leech-like, upon the carcass that had fattened his family for ages, and was determined if he had his way, to stick there til he rolled off to die."

The Irish and English Bishops have presented a memorial to the Queen, but they got no comfort from Her Majesty. Her reply, written by Mr. DISRAELI, was as cold, formal and non-committal, as if he had already drawn up a bill for the disestablishment, and was only waiting for an opportunity to introduce it. On the other hand the Royal answer to Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution was quite cordial in its expression.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES.

The bill for the disestablishment of universities, now before the House, also meets with violent opposition. The object is to remove the religious test which now excludes Catholics, Dissenters, and scrupulous persons of no faith from the highest honors of the universities, while the unscrupulous take it at a gulp, subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and would as readily accept twice as many. The benefit of the tests, as securing religious unity, is not very evident. A well-informed writer says:

"Already those universities are the hotbeds of religious controversy. They are the seats of all the religious opinions cherished by cultivated men. Every shade of Low Churchism, High Churchism and Broad Churchism, of Roman Catholicism and Dissent, of negative infidelity and aggressive unbelief, there find voice and utterance. To increase the discord is hardly possible."

The Radical Rev. Prof. ROGERS wishes to retain the English Establishment for the benefit of the agricultural laborers.

"Their condition at the present time," he says, "is more deplorable than at any previous period of English social history. The squire is non-resident, and his place is occupied by a farmer who holds a tenancy from year to year. He thinks less of the laborer than he does of his pigs. He has to make his profit, and to give his vote as his landlord wishes. He has neither time nor inclination to think of his laborer beyond the fact that if the laborer's condition falls below a particular line he must come on the rates. The precarious tenant has neither interest nor sympathy in his neighbor's condition. Here the parson is of great use. He has to live among these poor wretches. He does all he can, in a blind, puzzled way; he tries to better them. The Liberation Society know very little of his work; but God does, and so do some of the ecclesiastical adventurers, who trade on his work, his sympathies, his prejudices. I should be sorry to see him cleared out. But I fear for him, because as soon as ever the political influence of the Church is gone, the patrons of benefices will clamor for the secularization of the tithes, or, as it is technically called, for their impropriation."

This needs some notes of explanation. The Liberation Society is at work for religious equality, the destruction of all establishments, and the general adoption of the voluntary system. Ecclesiastical adventurers are the Bishops, supposed to know Greek, and who have political influence enough to get the Prime Minister, who makes all Bishops, to appoint them to places of £5,000 to $25,000 a year. The patrons of benefices may be any who are able to buy the right of presentation, which can be bought at regular auctions in London, where perpetual rights are knocked down to the highest bidder, so that the greatest rascal in England, if he have but money, can go into the open market and purchase the right to appoint clergymen, not once merely, but always, to parishes all over England. A Jew Rothschild, if he chose, could in time, buy up and control the bulk of these presentations. The patron by this means controls the religious teaching of the people, who must take what is given them, or renounce their interest in the establishment. The auction sales of the most desirable places in the English Church, the richest livings in the pleasantest places, with the least work, and best society, fishing, &c., are advertised by large posting bills, put up at railway stations. To a foreigner it looks scandalous enough, but the English do not seem to mind it. But every country has its own customs. In England you can buy a parish of "dearly beloved," in Turkey a harem, in Cuba a plantation, and with a little management and plenty of money, most anything can be bought most anywhere.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. ADAMS has had his parting audience of the Queen. He would have been glad to have attended the last drawing room, to have presented Mr. PEABODY and several American ladies, who have had no one to present them at Court. Mrs. ADAMS and the Misses ADAMS have also been deprived of the pleasure of appearing at Court by those same "unavoidable circumstances" for which Senator SUMNER is held responsible. If English gentlemen call him a "cad" in consequence, he must bear it as a part of the persecution sometimes brought upon a great man by having high principles in the matter of coats and breeches. Should Gen. BUTLER get the mission to England as his reward for leading the prosecution in the impeachment case, he will not have that trouble. He can wear his uniform of Major-General; keeping it clean when passing through St. James' Park may be another difficulty. The friendly English Press expresses the hope that the Senate may save both England and America from the possible consequences of the appearance of the Hero of New-Orleans in the British metropolis, where he is known chiefly as the remorseless tyrant and horrible black-hearted villain of sensational dramas at transpontine theatres, in illustrated Seven Dials penny literature, and popular ballads. He is the only Northern General known to the English lower millions. LEE and Stonewall JACKSON are popular saints and heroes, whose names brought down the cheers of music-halls and theatres; but the reputation of BUTLER is of a different character. Posterity no doubt will do him justice. Historians will rise at some future period to rehabilitate his fame. NERO and CALIGULA, RICHARD III. and HENRY VIII. have been under the cloud of popular reprobation; they have been set right at last. As a prudent man, Gen. BUTLER should decline the mission to England, and await the verdict of posterity.

AN AMERICAN ACTOR ABROAD.

I wonder if Mr. FLORENCE has arrived in England. The Press has warned managers and dramatic authors of his approach as of that of a devouring ogre. He has a memory which can retain a five-act play with once hearing it. He goes to the theatre at night and writes out the whole piece next morning. He carries his pieces over to America and produces them there, which accounts for the wrath of the dramatists. For Mr. BOUCICAULT informs us that, even under these disadvantages, a successful drama is worth at least £5,000, and a very successful one £30,000 to £45,000. As Mr. BOUCICAULT writes a steady stream and no end of very successful dramas, and gets no end of money for them, he is determined to defend his rights and put down piracy. Twenty very successful dramas at even £30,000 each would be £600,000—$3,000,000 in gold; but as Mr. BOUCICAULT has written more than twenty, and also doubled the profits in many cases by playing with his beautiful and gifted wife in his pieces, he ought to be worth at least $5,000,000.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The two operas are now running the strongest opposition ever seen in London. The excitement is intense, and if they were not paying out millions for their enormous companies, both managers would make fortunes. Between them they have five *prima donnas*, each one of which would fill the theatre. TITIENS, PATTI, NILSSON, KELLOGG, LUCCA—think of five such stars blazing at once in the murky skies of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Our Yankee *prima donna* fairly holds her own in this wondrous constellation, and in certain charming characters—*Gilda*, in "Rigoletto," and *Ninetta*, in "La Gazza Ladra"—no one for many years has made such a success. MONADNOCK.

Arrest of an Insane Man in Ohio—Over $8,000 Found in his Possession.

A dispatch from Mansfield, Ohio, 25th instant, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following:

"A man was arrested here last Saturday night, whose conduct previous and subsequent to his arrest, the amount of money found in his possession, and the state of his clothing, would strongly point to him as one of the desperadoes engaged in the great express robbery at Marshfield, Ind., Friday, or as guilty of some other great crime. He came here on Saturday, giving his name as NEHEMIAH BALL, of Concord, Mass., and put up at the Simpson House. He was noticed to be in a greatly perturbed state of mind, and, after going to his room, barricaded the door with the chairs and stove, drew a knife and flourished it in front of his windows, swearing he would not be arrested alive, &c. He told the domestics who were attracted to his room that ROBINSON was coming to arrest him during the night, and when they heard him crying murder, they must come, and help him. He grew worse as the night advanced, flourishing his knife and crying murder until the City Marshal was sent for, who took him into custody. When arrested he said: 'What do you arrest me for? I didn't murder the man.' On examination he was found to have over $8,000 in his possession. $5,050 in bank notes and $1,200 in bonds have been taken from him and deposited in the bank for safe-keeping. He still retains about $2,000, which he says is in a belt around his body. There were several spots of blood on his shirt, and in his valise were found two handkerchiefs saturated with blood. He is in jail, a raving maniac much of the time, but at lucid intervals telling contradictory stories as to what he has been doing and where he has been for some time past. He has been a runner for some Eastern house, and was recognized by Mr. WOOD, of the firm of STURGES, WOOD & WILTER, as NEHEMIAH BALL, the name he gave on his arrival."

Life Insurance Prematurely Paid.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that a curious case in the course of life-insurance business has just come to light in that city, the particulars of which it gives as follows:

"In 1849 CHARLES OATTS came to San Francisco as the representative of the firm of SMITH, HULBURT & Co., New-York, and when he left that city the firm took a policy of insurance for $2,500 on his life, from the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Some time after OATTS' arrival in this city, he engaged in general merchandise business, but was unfortunately burned out. He then went away to one of the interior counties, and was not heard of for years. The firm wrote him several letters, but received no answer to any of them. Finally, in 1858, they obtained evidence which satisfied them and the officers of the Insurance Company that he was dead, and the policy—$2,500—was paid over to the firm. A few weeks since one of the agents of the Company met a man on the street here whom he took to be OATTS. He was not certain, however, and the matter was given into the hands of detective officer GANNON. He met the man described as OATTS at the What Cheer House, got into conversation with him, and found that his name was OATTS, and that he was at work for a firm in this city. He asked the man to go to the office of the Company's agents with him, which he did, and was fully identified as the deceased OATTS. He knew absolutely nothing about the reports of his death, and had never kept his place of residence or business secret."

Four Persons Burned to Death in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, May 27.

We learn from Capt. TROWELL, of the steamer *Milwaukee*, that a sad affair occurred at Battle Point, seven miles from Grand Haven, on the Grand River, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. A fire broke out in ANDRUS' shingle mill, which destroyed the building, with all its contents, burning to death one man and three boys who worked in the mill. Another man in jumping from a window while the mill was in flames badly injured his spine. One other man escaped uninjured. The mill was not running at the time, but the employes were sleeping in the building. Their burned and charred remains were taken from the ruins yesterday afternoon, and presented a most ghastly sight. Mr. ANDRUS informed Capt. TROWELL that there was no fire in the mill, and its destruction was no doubt the work of incendiarism.

Coupon Tickets for Street Cars.

The street railroad companies in San Francisco have recently adopted a newly-invented little machine for taking tickets. The tickets are provided with four attached coupons, each one of which is good for one ride. The conductor clips one on each presentation; and when the four coupons have been cut off the ticket is good for nothing. The ticket-clipper is a box-like attachment to a pair of shears, and the coupon, being cut off, drops into the box, where it remains until unlocked by the proper officer. By this system the coupons only are collected. As the tickets, or rather the coupons, are used but once, they are always clean and the passenger is relieved from the necessity of carrying a package of dirty pasteboard. Some of the conductors complain at their use and at last accounts threatened to resign, seeming to labor under the impression that the coupon tickets and nippers were intended as some kind of an underhanded dodge for reducing their wages. But the only real objection to the coupon ticket as first introduced in San Francisco, was that the body of the ticket and the coupons are all of one color, and in the evening, or during the daytime, if it is cloudy and dark, only a very careful inspection, requiring considerable time, will enable a conductor to tell which end to nip. This, however, may be easily remedied.

Congressman L. H. Roots of Arkansas.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, May 27.

We are gratified to observe that our excellent friend, the Hon. LOGAN H. ROOTS, is elected to Congress from the first District of Arkansas. He is a staunch and true Radical—as was, and is, his father, Prof. B. G. ROOTS, the veteran "Free Soiler" of Southern Illinois. Mr. ROOTS will be the youngest member of the Fortieth Congress. He is noted for his active, determined, successful energy. He graduated at the State Normal University in this State, with the first honors of his class. He served with zeal and honor in the volunteer service during the entire war, and received at different times testimonials and favorable mention from Gens. LOGAN, MCPHERSON, SHERMAN and GRANT. After the war he sold out most of his interest in this State, and invested in a cotton plantation and other matters in Arkansas. He owns one of the finest plantations in the White River valley, and is fully identified with the interests and prosperity of the growing State of Arkansas. He made one of the most fearless and vigorous canvasses that was made in a Southern State; so successfully, indeed, did this young and inexperienced speaker prosecute the canvass that the rebel, or Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas sent out to meet him, their mighty Goliah, the noted rebel Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN. The result of the election vindicates the cause of human liberty, and is evidence of the ability of its champion. He is a genial, clever gentleman, a great favorite with all who know him, and, we doubt not, will in due time make his mark in Congress.

A Naval Engagement on the Choptank.

From the St. Michael's (Md.) Comet, May 23.

About two weeks ago a fight occurred between a number of canoes and a "dredger," on the shoals near the mouth of the Choptank River, known as the "Sands." It appears that a large schooner had for some time been committing depredations upon that oyster ground by dredging for oysters in water of a less depth than the law requires, and the oystermen of Tilghman's Island, in order to protect their tonging shoal, manned a number of canoes and proceeded to the spot with the intention of driving away the lawless vessel. The crew of the latter, however, were not disposed to "take the joke," but opened fire upon the canoes with shot guns and rifles, and for a time quite a lively skirmish prevailed. The canoemen returned the fire, but, as the combatants were several hundred yards apart, there was nobody hurt by the numerous volleys fired in such good earnest, the only casualty being caused by the bursting of a gun in the hands of Capt. ALEX. GIBSON, who was in a canoe. One of his hands was severely injured. The canoes were finally obliged to retire, and left the schooner master of the situation.

Suicide of a Young Lady in Memphis.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post.

Last evening Miss KATE GRAPPER, who has been living for some time with her uncle, Mr. BACHMAN, upon Gayoso-street, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Mississippi, last evening, under most mysterious and distressing circumstances. She was a young lady of only 19 years of age, of attractive appearance, and engaged to be married to Mr. J. HECKLE, a well-known citizen. On the night of Monday Miss GRAPPER attended a party at the house of Mr. GOSPEL, accompanied by her intended husband, and it was observed that she was the gayest of the gay. It being her birthday she received the customary jokes in the best of humor and danced until about 4 o'clock in the morning. Nothing unusual in her appearance was noticed during the day. At about 5 o'clock in the evening she left her uncle's house, dressed as if for a promenade, and walked in the direction of Fort Pickering. When she got down to the edge of the bluff, she entered a grocery kept by a man named SHELBY, and procured a pencil and paper with which to write a note. This note she addressed to her uncle, and calling a colored boy, gave him twenty-five cents, and directed him to leave the note at her uncle's house. The boy went on his errand, and the young lady walked down again to the bluff, stood gazing upon the placid river flowing at her feet, for a few minutes, and was observed to lay down her parasol on the bank, and taking off her hat and silk cape, she looked around for an instant, and then plunged into the river.

Parties who had noticed her, but not suspecting her design, rushed to the spot, but the body had already disappeared under the dark waters. Meantime the note had reached her uncle. It read as follows:

DEAR UNCLE: I am tired of life, and am now upon the bank of the river, where I am about to put an end to my life. This will be the last letter I will ever write to you. I do wish that you all will be happy. Give my love to all, and now a last goodbye. Farewell.

Your loving niece, KATE.

Remarkable Specimens of Humanity.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, May 28.

Quite a sensation was created at the Union Depot yesterday forenoon, by the arrival of a family of startling characteristics, who were on the way to Chicago to embark in the show business. Two women and a boy comprised the remarkable features of the group. One woman was seven feet six inches high, and the other weighed seven hundred pounds. The boy, an infant of four years, weighed two hundred and thirty pounds! The party left town for Chicago in the afternoon.

VALUABLE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO YALE.—A large and very valuable collection of fossils from the greensand beds of the well-known Squankum Marl Company, near Farmingdale, N. J., has recently been presented to the Peabody Museum of Yale College by O. B. KINNE, Esq., of New-York. This important acquisition is of peculiar interest, as it consists of several thousand specimens, all from a single locality, and many of them new to science, a study of which will doubtless solve the question as to the exact age of this remarkable marl deposit, now proving of such great value as a fertilizer. Among the new vertebrate fossils, which will soon be described by Prof. MARSH, are the remains of a huge swine-like animal, larger than a rhinoceros, and several others not previously discovered in this part of America. This collection has been brought together with great labor and expense, during the last five years, by Mr. KINNE, while Superintendent of the Squankum Company, and the thanks of all friends of science are justly due to him for his zeal and generosity.—*Yale College Courant, May 27.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A German Conservative Club has been formed in Richmond, and the Central Committee has issued an address urging the necessity for voting against the new Constitution. They also say that no considerations shall induce them to submit to anything which is not in full accordance with their just rights as American citizens, and that they will not be satisfied with anything less than a full representation of German citizens in all the various branches of the State Government, in proportion to their number.

As only six delegates to the New-York Convention were appointed at the late South Carolina Democratic Convention, while the State is entitled to twelve, the State Committee, of which WADE HAMPTON is Chairman, has advised that either the Central Clubs nominate the others, or a new convention be held. Probably the latter course will be pursued.

The Washington *Star* says that there is a disposition among the Maryland Democrats to put forward Ex-President FRANK PIERCE for the Presidency, and Mr. PENDLETON for the Vice-Presidency as the first choice of the State, and Mr. PENDLETON for the Presidency as the second choice.

In Gen. CANBY'S letter to Mayor COGSWELL, of Charleston, S. C., announcing the change in the City Government, he stated as his reason for not consulting him in the matter that, in his opinion, that course would relieve the Mayor of much embarrassment.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* proposes HANCOCK and FESSENDEN as the Democratic ticket, and thinks that, having made such nominations, the Democrats would carry Maine in September, the first State election to be held before the Presidential election.

The Dorchester County, (Md.,) Democrats have instructed their delegates to vote for no man for the New York Convention who is not favorable to the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON.

Mr. THOMAS POTTER is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Pennsylvania Fourth (Judge KELLEY'S) District.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* sees something to admire and applaud in the "carpet-baggers," and that is their system, discipline and organization. These it calls upon the Conservatives to imitate, saying that if they do not the new-comers deserve the success that they win. And it tells the Conservatives that in the last election, in the first place, they wildly hoped to defeat the new Constitution by the votes of those chiefly favored by it. They next refused to nominate men to hold the offices under it, in case it was adopted, and when, at the last moment, and almost without any organization, tickets were put forward, their skeleton army of generals and field officers split as to whether they should nominate men who either could not get into the offices if elected or would prove too "high toned" to accept any which did not pay well, and, except in three or four parishes, no effort was made to conciliate the freedmen.

The Richmond *Whig* says that as things have turned out, it was well for Virginia that Slavery did not extend into the great West. Had there been slaves in it immigrants would have shunned it, and its settlement would have been delayed and hindered. As it is, the work of settlement has steadily progressed, and the populous and teeming West, which emancipated negroes would have made a desert, is now called the granary of America. All that has taken place there will one day turn out to have taken place in the interests of its ancient mother, Virginia.

The idea that the South can gain anything by proposing to grant to the negroes qualified suffrage, appears to the Charleston *Mercury* a sheer delusion. It says that it is not aware of any law or any legitimate constitution which has made negroes a portion of the body politic in South Carolina; and that it maintains with President JOHNSON and the whole Democratic Party at the North that all legislation by the Congress of the United States, by its military acts, to make them so, is null and void.

The Columbia *Phœnix* says that twice was Charleston invited to participate in the Democratic Convention there to save the State, and twice she failed to do so. At that time the future was gloomy. But now, when the political skies have brightened, says the *Phœnix*, our friends of Charleston seek to enter our Democratic omnibus, and demand, too, the first seats.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says there are thousands of hungry colored people roaming about the State seeking employment, who would have been employed if they had voted to please their rebel employers; and it thinks it is not surprising that a little meal or a piece of meat should sometimes be missing when wife and children have been fasting forty-eight hours.

The Conservative Committee of North Carolina has requested all successful Conservative candidates for the Legislature who are disqualified, to forward their names to the Secretary, and the Wilmington *Journal* hopes that this matter will not be neglected. It says that the Conservatives should not take it for granted that Congress will do wrong in the premises.

The Memphis *Avalanche* likes Mr. PENDLETON personally, but hopes that Gen. HANCOCK will be nominated by the Democrats. It says: "To nominate Mr. PENDLETON is to give our opponents the opportunity to turn the debate from the issues of the day, on which they are weak, to those on which the North has a fixed opinion."

The Mobile *Tribune* puts forward the claim that it "has done more than any other paper in that section to make 'Radicalism odious.' No declared Radical," it says, "can carry on a business here, nor associate with gentlemen; which, they will all tell you, would not be the case but for the *Tribune*."

The Charleston *Mercury* complains that those papers in the South which most profess a regard for Southern interests are most eager in their denunciations of the Democratic Party. Not only is there no encouragement, no association, but downright repudiation and hostility.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

DISRAELI, according to a rather obscure dispatch, intimates that no Government resistance will be offered to Mr. GLADSTONE's suspensory act in regard to the Irish Church.

Parliament has adjourned to June 4.

Vale Royale and *Electricity* were the evens of the Epsom Summer meeting yesterday.

The French Senate has passed the law for the regulation of public meetings.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions from the bankers of New-York and Boston were presented to the Senate yesterday, remonstrating against the passage of the amendment to the Bankruptcy law. The Committee on Printing reported the resolution to print 15,000 copies of ROSS BROWNE's report on minerals, with an amendment reducing the number to 10,000. After some debate the amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up and gave rise to a lengthy debate. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker of the House asked instructions regarding the prisoner CHARLES W. WOOLEY. He stated that he had, at the prisoner's request, permitted three lawyers to see him as his counsel, also his wife and child, but that a telegram had been submitted to him, the superscription to which was insulting to the House. He had not held the prisoner responsible for this, but had given him the dispatch. He wished, however, to have definite instructions to guide him in the future. Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution prohibiting the prisoner from receiving any communications not first inspected by the Speaker. He read the telegram alluded to, which had been forwarded to him by Mr. WOOLEY with an impudent message. The dispatch was from a man named GEORGE A. JONES, who told WOOLEY that he was in the hands of "tyrants," and advised him to "stand firm," and that the country would sustain him. The Speaker said he should not feel authorized to open communications addressed to the prisoner, even if the House so directed, whereupon Mr. BUTLER modified his motion so as to direct that no communications except open ones be delivered to the prisoner, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be his only custodian. After much debate this was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it. Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would bring up the Tax bill on Monday, and press its consideration from day to day until disposed of. The House then, at 2:45, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall not be eligible to reëlection. At the close of his remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of Union soldiers with flowers and paying other appropriate marks of respect to our fallen heroes was observed throughout the North yesterday in compliance with an order issued by Gen. LOGAN, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 5th inst. In many cities business was suspended and the citizens joined with the Union soldiers in the tribute to the memory of the departed patriots.

A heavy rain storm has been prevailing on the Plains west of Omaha all the past week, and considerable damage has been done.

The British bark *Sarah*, Capt. TOWNSEND, of and from Sunderland, for Montreal, was abandoned on the 28th of April. The crew were rescued by the ship *Northampton* and taken to Bath, Me., where they arrived yesterday.

The wife of Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, of Ohio, who was murdered by his insane son last December, died on Sunday last. Young HAMILTON, who is in the asylum at Columbus, has so far recovered from mental derangement as to be able to write letters to his friends, and the officers of the institution express strong hopes of his speedy and substantial recovery.

A letter from Marquette, upper peninsula of Michigan, says terrible fires are raging in that vicinity. For the past few days previous to the date of the letter, they had raged fearfully, compelling the population to turn out and stand guard. At Cascade a large boarding-house, with contents, and several other buildings, had been burned. The village of Ishpening had also suffered severely. Like fires have also been prevailing on the peninsula between Lake Michigan and Green Bay, Door County, burning dwellings, wood, numbers of fields of newly-sown grain, fences, &c. The loss is very heavy.

A proposition is now before the Massachusetts Legislature to allow Boston to alter its charter, making the tenure of office two years instead of one for Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c.

Six of the twenty-six Governors which Massachusetts has had since the adoption of the Constitution are now living. Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL is the senior ex-Governor of the State by date of service.

The new Oyster law of Maryland, passed at the last session of the Legislature, goes into effect in a few days. One section provides that from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of September, no one shall be permitted to fish or dredge for oysters under a penalty of from $50 to $500, and no vessel or steamer of any character whatever shall be allowed to be engaged in the oyster dredging business during the prohibited season, under a similar penalty. For taking oysters on Sunday, the law imposes a fine of $50 to $200, and from twenty to sixty days' imprisonment at the option of the Judge who tries the offender. The oyster season just about closing has been a prosperous one, as the yield has been prolific, and the prices at which they were sold remunerative.

RACHAEL ANDERSON, a colored woman, entered a complaint at police headquarters in Washington, on Friday, that CAROLINE LEE, another colored woman, had stolen the dead body of her husband, CHARLES ANDERSON, from her house, and had it conveyed to her own home. It appears that both of the women claimed CHARLES as husband, but RACHAEL referred to the records for her authority to show that she was married to the deceased some 18 years since.

A steamboat race is one of the features proposed for the Fourth of July celebration in Detroit, Mich.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention, to elect delegates to the New-York Convention, is to be held in Trenton to-morrow.

On Wednesday last, in consequence of the giving way of a bridge, fifteen school children were precipitated into "Pious Hollow Creek," which runs through the yard attached to one of the public schools in the City of Oswego. The cries of the children brought three of the teachers to the scene, and they, with much presence of mind and after great exertion, succeeded in saving all the children.

According to the statement of the Muskegon (Wis.) *News* of last Saturday, the lumber manufacturers of that place have cut and shipped this season 36,000,000 feet of lumber, sold at Milwaukee and Chicago, on an average at $15 per thousand, making a total of not less than $540,000. This is nearly double the amount that was shipped and sold at this time last year.

Mr. CORNELIUS HOLMES, of Kingston, Mass., who was murdered last week, left a will by which a large portion of his property was bequeathed to Mr. SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, who has been arrested on suspicion of committing the crime. The known circumstances which direct suspicion to him are that HOLMES was at his house on the evening of the murder—Tuesday last; that he was seen in conversation with him in the garden at the rear of the house, and that the two have sustained intimate relations of business and social intercourse for several years past. But the possibility of Mr. ANDREWS' guilt is an idea not tolerated by his many friends and intimate neighbors. He has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and occupied an honorable position in the community, having been for some years deacon of the Congregational Church of the town.

JOSEPH BROWN, *alias* BARNEY, was executed yesterday at Hudson, N. Y., for the murder of ANGELINE STEWART, a little girl twelve years old, whose life he had insured for $5,000. He delivered an address under the gallows, in which he declared his innocence, and met his fate unflinchingly.

Miss MAGGIE HOYT, of Greene, Me., who was among the wounded in the late disaster on the Erie Railroad, has effected a settlement with the railway company, receiving the sum of $9,000. Both her parents were killed at the time she received her injuries.

The New-Haven Colony Historical Society has appointed the President and Secretary to attend the laying, a few weeks hence, of the corner-stone of the monument in Clinton, which will mark the site of the residence of Rector PIERSON, first President of Yale College.

A St. Louis paper, speaking of Miss HOSMER's new statue of Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, says that the attitude of the figure and the inscription on the pedestal are not in harmony. The inscription "There is the East—there is India," calls for an uplifted hand, an outstretched arm and a pointing forefinger—not for a downward look into a partially unrolled sheet of parchment, and suggests that the inscription should be obliterated.

A young man named ALONZO MCCORMICK, recently married, and temporarily stopping at the house of his former employer, Mr. JOHN WALSH, in Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, came home drunk yesterday forenoon, and shot his wife dead in her room, and immediately thereafter shot himself in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. His only explanation of the act was that he had become a victim to rum, and having been turned out of his father's house, and being without employment or a home, he resolved to put an end to his own existence and that of his wife, whom he dearly loved, at the same time.

The matter of the injunction against the Stafford pavement was called up yesterday in the Superior Court, pursuant to adjournment, but owing to the serious illness of Judge MCCUNN, who has thus far heard the case, the argument was postponed until Wednesday morning next.

There will be no Special Term of the Supreme Court for the first two weeks of June. The reason is there is no place in which to hold that Court.

The Children's American Church Missionary Society celebrated its second anniversary at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. R. H. NEWTON, and others.

A new process for embalming the dead, invented by Dr. W. R. C. CLARK, was lectured upon yesterday afternoon by Dr. DOREMUS, at Bellevue Hospital, before a large number of medical gentlemen and others. A female subject was exhibited who had been embalmed three months, and was in a remarkably natural state of preservation.

The Ninth Annual Commencement of the Cooper Union took place last evening in the large hall of the Institute. Addresses were given, the annual report and Treasurer's report were read, and prizes were distributed.

Naturalization Frauds.

In the Gubernatorial contest between HOFFMAN and FENTON in 1866 it was estimated that ten thousand persons were naturalized in this City fraudulently. In the State election in 1867 the number thus naturalized was supposed to exceed ten thousand. In the ensuing election this instrumentality will doubtless be relied upon to defeat our Presidential and other tickets. The question arises what remedy for this danger exists. There are two remedies to which Congress may resort:

First, To strip the fraudulent Courts of authority to grant naturalization papers and confer the power on the Courts and Commissioners of the United States.

Second, To punish the persons who use such papers and those who issue or receive them or take part in the fraud.

The powers for these purposes under the Constitution are ample. In the first place, there is in the enumerated powers of Congress authority "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." The power in the same enumeration "to establish Post Offices and Post roads" has been held by the Supreme Court to embrace the construction of Post roads, the exclusive carrying of the mail and the punishment of all offences against the integrity of the establishment. If authority "to establish Post Offices and Post roads" carries with it these consequences, it may with equal reason be said that power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization" carries with it the means to punish all offences or abuses in the performance of duties either by courts or naturalized persons acting under any law which may be passed. But it is clearly competent for Congress to take away from fraudulent courts the right to grant naturalization papers and to appoint Commissions to perform this service, the only restriction being that whatever rule may be adopted shall be "uniform" throughout the United States.

But there is another provision of the Constitution which relates not only to this subject, but to the general subject of election frauds. The 4th section of Art. I. provides that "the times and places and *manner* of holding elections for Senators and *Representatives* shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, *but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations*, except as to the place of choosing Senators." So far, therefore, as concerns the election of members of Congress, there is ample power to make other regulations in the place of those which may be prescribed in each State. The "*manner* of holding elections" embraces, it would seem, full power over the subject, reaching to the punishment of any frauds which may happen during such election of any kind. The Congress may also prescribe such regulations for conducting elections of members of Congress as it may see fit.

We throw out these suggestions in order that attention may be given to this subject by those who are particularly interested. These frauds, although of recent origin—they were unknown twenty years ago—have grown to such frightful proportions as to affect in the most serious degree the result of our elections. The contest soon to take place in all the States of the Union is one of such moment that all the instrumentalities ever employed to gain elections will be resorted to in the most unscrupulous manner. It must also be borne in mind that there is a part of our foreign population which feels deeply interested in wielding the power of our Government to influence the decision of questions now pending between England and Ireland. It is among this class that a desire to strengthen the foreign vote is strongest; and we may be sure that those who habitually abuse our hospitality in whatever relates to this foreign question, will be certain to pursue, in preparing for the elections soon to take place, the policy which has governed in creating new citizens by the grossest frauds. The manner of doing this is well known and winked at in the City Hall. A naturalized citizen applies in an *assumed* name for naturalization. He is examined as to the time of his arrival, and the facts are proved by witnesses who know the length of his residence. The papers are issued in the assumed name, as to which name no inquiry is made, as it is the name of a person lately arrived, and they are handed over to the latter, who immediately proceeds to the polls, stopping only long enough on his way from Ireland to the polls to obtain the necessary authority.

It will readily be seen that the way is open for the immediate admission to citizenship of as many foreigners as may arrive between this and the November elections, and it is certain that their importation will be stimulated by the side which holds this power in its hand.

These are subjects which merit attention on the part of those who are interested to maintain a wholesome check over the admission of citizens, and who desire to secure the integrity of the ballot.

Mr. Disraeli and the Irish Church.

Mr. DISRAELI is reported to have announced that as "further resistance was hopeless," he should desist from opposing the progress of Mr. GLADSTONE's Suspensory bill, which provides that, after it comes into operation, no appointments shall be made to any Irish sees, benefices, or other ecclesiastical positions in the gift of the Crown. We presume this to mean that Mr. DISRAELI will not further avail himself of the forms of the House of Commons in order to obstruct the progress of the measure, but will submit to its passage through its remaining stages with a mere repetition of his protest against the "moral competence" of the House. It is scarcely credible that he intends to withdraw the opposition of the Government in the House of Lords. In the present temper of his party such a step would infallibly result in its total disruption. At least one-half of his Cabinet would resign in such a case. It is true that the Tories have all along admitted the desirability of sweeping reforms in the Irish Church, and have proposed to introduce some scheme based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed some time ago, at the instance of Lord RUSSELL, to inquire into the state of that establishment. But it is not likely that any scheme that can command the support of the Tory Party will be of such a nature as to harmonize with so thorough-going a measure as Mr. GLADSTONE's bill. If that bill ever becomes law, no retracing of steps is possible. It means total disestablishment and nothing less. If ecclesiastical appointments were suspended in Ireland, there would be little chance of their ever being resumed. The Tories know this, and as under the circumstances they have a plausible excuse for making use of their majority in the Upper House to reject the bill, they are almost certain to do so. It is a case in which the "suspensive veto" of that Chamber can be exerted, for the present session at least, without prospect of a serious collision between the two Houses.

It seems to be the impression in England that by means of a special registration, and other exceptional measures, an appeal to the new constituencies can be made by the middle of October, thus leaving time for a session before Christmas, in which a verdict can be given as to the Irish Church by a House of which Mr. DISRAELI cannot possibly deny the "competence." Of course the fate of the Ministry would be then decided at once. Should the Liberals preserve their majority without any material reduction, a vote of want of confidence would unquestionably be one of the first acts of the new Parliament. Mr. DISRAELI's prospects are certainly not very brilliant. He cannot expect the country to reverse the verdict of the present House. All he can hope for is to find the new House more disposed to listen to some plan of compromise—his opponents more moderate in their demands, and his supporters more ready to concede. And, to judge from appearances, he can have little real hope of this.

The Presbyterian Reunion.

The wide differences in matters of ecclesiastical polity rather than of doctrinal tenets which have existed in the Presbyterian Church of this country for more than two score years, and which culminated, in 1838, in a division of that Church, into the Old School and the New, seem at last to have reached a happy settlement. The necessity of this reunion has long been apparent to the minds and the leading spirits of this denomination. Especially during the past few years have efforts been zealously put forth at the Annual General Assemblies of the respective bodies to bring the Church into practical reunion. The Assemblies of 1866 appointed a Joint Committee of Conference, having this object in view, and composed of fifteen members from each branch of the Church, eminent for their piety, wisdom and influence. Among them, without being invidious, we may mention the names of Revs. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., of Steubenville, Ohio; PHINEAS D. GURLEY, D. D., Washington, D. C.; WM. D. HOWARD, D. D., of Alleghany City, Penn.; J. EDSON ROCKWELL, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the Old School, and Revs. WM. ADAMS, D. D., and EDWIN F. HATFIELD, of New-York; and HENRY L. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of Hudson, Ohio, representing the New School. This distinguished Joint Committee was continued by the Assemblies of 1867, with directions and instructions to coöperate in the furtherance of the object, and "report to the General Assemblies of 1868 any modification of the terms of union which might seem desirable to them in view of any new light that may have been received during the year."

In March last this Joint Committee met at Philadelphia, remaining in session four days. Their deliberations were marked with the utmost frankness, courtesy and kindness of feeling, resulting in the structure of a basis of union which on Friday was passed upon by a unanimous vote in its favor, on the part of the New School Assembly, which is now in session at Harrisburg, Penn.

The subject has also been considered by the New School Assembly, at present convened at Albany, and yesterday the report of the Joint Committee was adopted, and the proposed basis of reunion was ordered to be sent to the various Presbyteries for final action.

"The movement thus inaugurated," say the Committee, "was not made necessary by the condition or prospects of either of the bodies now in conference. Each is thoroughly organized, equipped, and prosperous. Neither needs the accession of the other for its *own sake* merely. The motives which impel to union are higher and greater than any which pertain to denominational advantage. They relate to the welfare of the whole country, and the Kingdom of our Lord in all the Earth." In the judgment of the Committee, the desirability of a closer union of, and compacter organization among, all classes of Evangelical Christians is manifest in consequence of the vast extension of our territory, the increase of our population, the recent emancipation of four millions of slaves, and the demand for united Christian effort against the growing spirit of Rationalism, Infidelity, Materialism, and other Anti-Christian forces.

The third of a century during which this division has existed, has wrought wondrous changes of the greatest promise for the future. Another order of things exists; old causes of irritation are removed, and a new generation in the ministry and the membership of the Church has arisen, with little sympathy for those controversies that resulted in disunion. Besides this, the main causes which produced a separation have either wholly passed away or become so far inoperative that reunion is now consistent with agreement on the basis of the common standards, and the prevalence of mutual confidence and love.

The basis of reunion having been thus agreed upon by both General Assemblies, nothing remains to be done but to submit the matter to the various Presbyteries for their approval. The well-known earnest desire for reunion in both branches of the Church, leaves no doubt that the articles of agreement will be ratified.

Blood for Blood.

It is now many years since VICTOR HUGO's splendid eloquence forced upon the attention of France and the world a dreadful dramatic picture of capital punishment, and brought the ancient *lex talionis* into severer question than ever before. The agitations of philanthropists on the abolishment of the extreme penalty has gone on with varying public sympathy and success ever since, but as yet no Government, save one or two of our own States, has taken the responsible step of setting aside what has been so universally regarded as a safeguard to society.

Of late, we understand, there has been an attempt to bring that question into notice and practical legislation again in New-Jersey. It is not hard to find reasons for a renewed interest in it in that State, for the few executions which have taken place there within a year or two past, have been attended with indecencies and horrors that might well disgust all right-feeling people, and even induce the sober thinkers seriously to question the public advantage of so shocking a process. The success attained during the last session of their Legislature, by the New-Jersey agitators in the large minority vote obtained on a bill restricting the publicity and modifying some of the attendant circumstances of executions, has encouraged them; and now a systematic crusade against capital punishment is to be inaugurated and prosecuted with the aid of a gentleman who has been instrumental in its abolition in some of the Western States.

We are always sorry to oppose measures which honestly claim to be conceived in the interests of humanity and reform, but it does not follow that to favor the few is to help the many. The arguments against capital punishment are old and familiar—that murders are still committed under its penalty, that it metes out the same retribution to murders of very different degrees of criminality, that it sometimes visits its awful terrors upon innocent persons, that undoubted murderers—women or peculiarly wronged men—have frequently been acquitted and relieved from all punishment, because juries pitied them under the stern threatenings of death, that it demoralizes the public, and so on. Well, all this is undeniable. But the weight of its argument is upon the sentiment, not upon the mind. The central question is untouched by it.

Does capital punishment contain the best security against fatal violence, or not? We believe it does; and that alone is its end and aim. No matter how long the imprisonment might be, no matter how torturing, how maddening it might in fact be made by causing it to be solitary—to the coarse and untutored mind of the class upon whom most criminal laws bear the heaviest, imprisonment would be but a vague idea, ending always in hope. But *death* is a terrible reality, and to such minds is itself the end of all things—despair. Here and there may be found an exceptional man who does not fear it; but naturally it is to the human mind the greatest conceivable calamity. The burglar, the highway robber, the reckless rowdy of the city's by-ways, make no trouble of owning how readily they would take life were it not for fear of the hangman's noose. They know that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred "Murder will out."

As to the right of men to take human life even judicially, JOHN STUART MILL, in the late Parliamentary debate on this very subject, very well put its doubt to rest by showing that the proposed substitution of life-imprisonment is really a more dreadful and less justifiable penalty. And yet the fact remains that nine men out of ten *fear* death more than everything else. Death, therefore, is the best preventive of murder, although even that is imperfect.

Let juries, then, be careful; let Judges be merciful; let authorities guard against the tendency of public executions to render that awful penalty less impressive and to demoralize the lookers-on; let everything be done which can be done to make the execution of the law just in application and solemn in performance—but let legislators not take away from human life the shield of a hopeless, an irrevocable penalty. Let them not encourage lawless men to mortal violence by relieving them from the fear of the only thing they dread.

The Tax Levy.

The delay in signing the tax levy which Gov. FENTON indulges, is working a great deal of inconvenience and in many cases positive distress, upon the clerks and others connected with the City Government, the payment of whose salaries depends upon the signature of His Excellency to the bill. Among the most grievously affected by the Governor's non-action are the teachers in the public schools, to most of whom the County is in arrears for two months' salary. The Comptroller has prohibited the Clerk of the Board of Education from borrowing money to liquidate these claims until the Governor chooses to act, and meanwhile some of the teachers are reduced to such a strait that they have not a cent wherewith to help themselves. That such a state of affairs should be permitted to occur at all is disgraceful, and there is scarcely language strong enough for the condemnation of those upon whom the responsibility for it rests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In connection with the Revenue bill, which we are glad to learn Gen. SCHENCK is actively engaged upon, it is stated that while the $2 per gallon tax will be retained in the bill as reported, no serious objection in the House will be made to its reduction to 60 and 75 cents. This is sensible, for whatever provisions may be made in the new bill for grading and securing and obtaining the just revenue of the Government on manufactured whisky, they must necessarily depend upon the honesty and efficiency of the men who execute the law. And, it may be humiliating to confess it, but every day almost brings forth developments which show that men of the highest reputation for integrity are too often overcome by the immense temptation offered by such a broad margin of fraudulent profit as the evasion of a $2 tax. "Lead us not into temptation" is the logical precursor of "Deliver us from evil."

Our friends over the border are still anxiously praying to be delivered from "the crafts and assaults of the devil" in the shape of Fenians; and, just as their prototypes and elder brothers in England under the excitement of the French invasion alarm of eight years ago rushed into a general volunteer militia organization, so are they now enlisting, drilling, arming and equipping at every point. So critical is the time considered, that the resignations of a number of officers who had become dissatisfied with the provisions of the new Militia law were refused acceptance "at a moment when the country is threatened with danger." We don't see the danger, but the incitement to organization will be advantageous to the Dominion.

The British Museum is a grand institution in its way, containing more objects of interest, curiosity, wonder, and absurdity than any other similar collection in the world. Last year the amount expended upon it by the Government was over $490,000, while it was visited by over half a million persons. This great national curiosity shop has paid our present style of money a high compliment. Among the list of "Coins and Medals" in the catalogue stand the words "Three Greenbacks—paper currency of the United States." That is a better word than any one in Yankeeland would say for our present flimsy circulating medium.

Among the naval promotions nominated to the Senate, all good ones, we notice with especial pleasure the name of Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN to be Commodore. This is a fitting compliment to a brave and skillful officer. Like ANDERSON at Sumter, he was fortunate in being placed in an exceptional and very trying position, for when his little *Monitor* attacked the huge rebel *Merrimac* it was the first test of the turret principle, and nobly was the test sustained. But he has been less favored than the soldier in the matter of promotion, having hitherto gained but one instead of three grades of advancement. Everybody will be glad to congratulate Commodore WORDEN.

Wherever the fashion of making physicians and surgeons out of women originated, it is spreading with commendable rapidity in every direction. A notable instance remarked of late in European papers, is of a young Russian woman, SONSTOFF by name, who applied at Zurich for a doctor's diploma for surgery and midwifery, having just passed an examination in St. Petersburg. It was necessary for her, according to the law, that she should pass a second examination before the Medical Board at the Minister de l'Interieur, which she accordingly did, *viva voce*, in physiology, therapeutics, midwifery and surgery, besides writing a thesis on the lymphatic glands. Her second examination safely and satisfactorily passed, she now awaits only the Emperor's confirmation of her appointment. She certainly deserves it.

The French are proposing to arrange all over the country a system of connected storm signals for the purpose of warning farmers and others of approaching storms. If they should ever have a "spell o' weather" such as we have been in for the past month or so, the signal markers would either be worked to death from incessant labor, or they would die of laziness with nothing to do, there being no change to chronicle.

The London *Punch* has an article in ridicule of TENNYSON's recent poem of "Lucretius"—the Cockney critic thus showing the remarkable revolution that has taken place in our literature, within the last fifty or sixty years. He laughs at the poet for using classic names and allusions—things which were so long the evidence and pretension of poetry and learned elegance. In the beginning of this century, no "writer chiel" would have the vulgar audacity to disparage the classic mythologies and sneer at "Sol's bright beams." But old times are changed—old manners gone. It may be added that the critic in this case is very unjust to TENNYSON, who always manages his classic themes with good taste and excellent effect.

It is a singular fact that while the cost of the French navy is 6.35 per cent. of the value of trade carried on under the French flag, that of the English navy, with its vastly greater interests to protect, is only 2.73 per cent. The value of war ships in time of peace is constantly illustrated in all parts of the world, and yet maritime England is behind the efficiency of her great rival in Europe. Her iron-clads are of the *Warrior* class—huge and unwieldy—and of the *Bellerophon* class—with immense steam power, but so small as to carry but little fuel, and constructed so as to roll very dangerously—and of the turret class—which has as yet hardly been entered upon by her, although it is coming more and more into vogue and consequent necessity. The Lords of the Admiralty have need of waking up.

Mr. MARTIN FARQUAHAR TUPPER has pronounced for the "Cross and the Crown"—*i. e.*, the Irish Church and Mr. DISRAELI. He speaks, and still his speech is long. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following specimen stanza of Mr. TUPPER's stirring appeal to the Tories. He warns them against

> "All strong concentrations of power and of plan,
> With spies and unscrupulous tricks
> To trap or to scare or inveigle the man
> In a birdlime that stuns as it sticks."

We assume that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has not been hoaxed. But this is startling, even from the "Proverbial Philosopher." The ideas involved *may* be philosophical, the language *may* be poetical, but the characteristics of a "birdlime that stuns" are certainly not proverbial. "The Poet CLOSE" obtained a pension from Lord PALMERSTON for somewhat similar services, but we fear Mr. TUPPER will scarcely get the reversion of the Laureateship from Mr. DISRAELI at this rate.

The Vienna *Press* has ventured to prophesy that Persia is on the point of declaring war against Turkey, seeing that lately NAMIK PASHA drove away several families from the Persian Province of Sou, and that a terrible Turkish freebooter, named HAMSAH, has been ravaging some territory belonging to the Shah. The latter has been fortifying his capital of Teheran, and all reports from the East would lead one to suppose the Sonnees and the Sheans are about to try conclusions once more in the old fashion—with horse and scimetar. It is asserted that Russia encourages the Shah, hoping to get some strips of territory south of the Caspian in the confusion.

The danger of indulging in political prophecy is forcibly illustrated by the ludicrous attempts of the London *Spectator* to forecast the result of the impeachment trial. That paper announced on the 16th inst., that the trial had ended, and that it was "still understood" that the majority for a verdict of guilty would be nearly three-fourths. It added: "The country is waiting very quietly for the result, fully confident that by to-morrow Mr. BENJAMIN WADE will be President of the United States." Yet the *Spectator* is unusually well informed, for an English paper, on American affairs, and commits fewer blunders than most of its London contemporaries in discussing our politics.

Anecdotes of the late Lord BROUGHAM are now appearing in the European journals. The following, from a Paris newspaper, is characteristic if not authentic: Speaking one night in the House of Lords, his Lordship experienced some interruption from a conversation which was being carried on during his speech by the Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington. Taking occasion in the course of his argument to explain the word "illustrious," he said that we sometimes use that word conventionally and sometimes literally. "For instance," said the noble Lord, "we apply it by courtesy to the royal Duke who is talking so loudly, and who has done nothing whatever to deserve it, while we apply it in its primary and real signification to the illustrious Duke whom his Royal Highness is addressing."

Americans are not the only ones who suffer from the rascality and smartness of French and Italian picture dealers. An English merchant, who had a taste for art, died recently in Liverpool and left numerous "old classic bronzes," about four hundred pictures, and other works of art, to his native City of Liverpool. A deputation sent out to examine the collection reported that of the four hundred pictures not one was worth £5, and the "old classic bronzes" were the coarsest modern trumpery. We fear there are art collections in this country that, if brought to the test of critical examination, would be resolved into rubbish quite as effectually as were the "old masters" and "classic bronzes" of this English merchant.

The position of a master of ceremonies at the Italian Court is not one to be envied, if we may judge by the experience of one who, "having in one day written sixty-seven notes, changed his dress nine times, ridden in eleven different carriages, and received a sunstroke, was only allowed to go home at midnight on condition that he should be at his post again at 7 o'clock the next morning." The unfortunate man disappeared in the course of the night, and was supposed to have committed suicide.

AMUSEMENTS.

Various Notes of Theatricals in the City and the Country.

New pictures have been added to the Panorama of the War, on exhibition in Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, and the entertainment continues to have good audiences every evening, and at the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées*.

The new play by the author of "Under the Gaslight," which is to be produced at the Broadway Theatre on the 8th of June, is named "A Flash of Lightning." Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. C. Williamson and G. F. Browne, (from Wallack's Theatre,) Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Kitty Blanchard, (from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston,) Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, are to be among the engagements of the Summer season at the Broadway.

The German Theatre, in the Bowery, is to be opened shortly by Mr. E. EDDY, with an English company and a new drama called the "Phantom Captain."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM commences an engagement (and the Summer season opens) at Wallack's on June 8.

The New-York Circus Troupe will perform in Boston, under canvas, next week.

The one hundredth performance of "Humpty Dumpty" is to take place on June 6, and the occasion will be signalized by an entire change of costumes, &c.

The "White Fawn" is to be produced in Chicago to-morrow evening, with Mdlle. BONFANTI as the *premiere danseuse*.

The *City Item*, of Philadelphia, states that Mr. PIKE has leased his opera house, in New-York, for a long Fall and Winter season, and that a series of spectacular plays will be produced.

There seems to be quite an entertaining rivalry in progress among the admirers of the beautiful Worrell Sisters as to which shall give the largest bouquet to the charming young ladies. The interesting floral contest is to be witnessed any evening at the New-York Theatre, and as it progresses even the melodious conflict of love between *Helen* and *Paris* and *Menelaus* appears to be forgotten.

It is reported that Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE has been married in St. Louis to Mr. BAYLESS, her business manager.

MARK TWAIN, after his recent lecture, was presented by some of his California friends with a very beautiful and highly-polished silver brick, worth some $40. The brick bears the following inscription: "MARK TWAIN—Matthew, v., 41—Pilgrim." All our readers will recollect at once that the verse referred to reads as follows: "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

Mrs. CURTIS' play called the "Spirit of '76," has been localized for Baltimore, and played under the title of "The Crisis."

The dramatic reporter of *Wilkes' Spirit* gives information that "the lease of the Fifth-avenue Theatre has passed into the hands of a wealthy and well-known capitalist for a term of ten years. The house will be altered, renovated and refitted in the most elegant and fashionable manner."

"Humpty Dumpty" has been produced in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut-street Theatre, with success. Little Fraulien SCHLÆGER, whose precocious dancing in the "White Fawn" was a feature at Niblo's Garden, appears in the piece, with BETTY RIGL, and the Zucoli Sisters.

A new play by Mr. BROUGHAM was produced at the Walnut-street Theatre last Monday. It is called "Hearts, or the Serpents of Society," and proves to be a dramatization of Miss BRADDON's novel, *Only a Clod*.

EDWIN BOOTH is to appear in Troy June 6.

"Under the Gaslight" has been revived at the Howard Atheneum, Boston; and is to be reproduced at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-morrow night.

The Mobile *Register* announces that Mrs. LLOYD ABBOTT, who has appeared with great *éclat* in amateur theatrical performances in New York, the past season, is a native of Mobile, and a daughter of General DESHA.

The Lagrange & Brignoli Troupe appeared in "Don Pasquale" at Milwaukee, last night.

A stage-struck young lady writes to a Mr. CONWAY, a stage manager in Indianapolis, that she wishes to become an actress, and be relieved from a country life, which she "despises." She says: "I am fifteen years of age, five feet tall, Eyes as Black as a Slow, Dark Brown Hair, Clear Complexion, and regular features, and I have been told Just the Sweetest shape Imaginable for an actress. I have considerable Talent, can Compose Poetry with Accuracy, and Commit Pieces to mind with Exactness." One of the young lady's friends says: "She is Butiful, Sweet, and Graceful, and can Sing like a Bird."

HERR HERRMANN is to return to Europe this summer.

Mrs. BOWERS has appeared in Madame RISTORI's *Elisabeth* before San Francisco audiences.

A telegram from Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, the celebrated actor, announces that he arrived in San Francisco on Saturday last with his family, safe and well.

PEORIA is to have open air concerts in the Court-house-square this Summer.

Mme. GAZZINIGA, and Signor RONCONI, and their Italian Company, gave performances, the "Barber of Seville" and "Traviata," in Detroit, on Friday and Saturday.

The Circus people are invading the South with all their forces. Charleston is having its fill of equestrianism just now. One company announces "The days of Roman chivalry eclipsed;" "A woman enters a den of living lions."

The Drama Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE are traveling in Ireland.

A piece was recently brought out at the Britannia Theatre, in London, and called "London by Night." It is by a Mr. TRAVERS. The plot turns upon the machinations of *Mme. Louise Bellecœur*, an unprincipled French woman, who, for immoral purposes, inveigles young females to her pretended asylum. The performance of this piece has called forth the following letter from Mr. BOUCICAULT on the subject of dramatic piracy:

SIR: Will you permit me to expose the area sneak of dramatic literature? Some months ago I wrote a drama for a certain theatre; it has not yet been produced, but has been, and is, in preparation. The title of my work leaked out and found its way into the newspapers. Hereupon a penny-a-sener gets wind of the subject, writes a something, dubs it with the title of my drama, and I find it advertised for performance at one of the principal suburban theatres. However, being a methodical person, I had registered my work at Stationers' Hall, so I sent a copy of certificate to the manager, who immediately consented to withdraw both title and piece, assuring me he had been grossly imposed upon. This I knew to be the fact.

Another case occurred last year. I wrote a drama called "The Long Strike;" the penny-a-scener immediately set to work and wrote "The Great Strike," copying my work scene by scene. This piracy was played by several managers of country theatres. I exposed the theft, and received from these gentlemen the following acknowledgment:

SIR: I beg to acknowledge that I have unintentionally invaded your copyright in your drama, "The Long Strike," by the performance of a piratical version of your piece. I shall for the future be on my guard against such attempts on my credulity, and when pieces are offered to me bearing titles or containing matter like works belonging to you or your fellow-authors, I shall not produce these until I have fully satisfied myself that such are not fraudulent imitations of existing copyrights. The complaints contained in your letter are well founded, and the abuses are of a nature which every honest manager should aid in sweeping away.

J. H. CHUTE, Theatres Bath and Bristol;
J. R. NEWCOMBE, Plymouth;
J. COLEMAN, Hull, York, Leeds;
J. RODGERS, Prince of Wales, Birmingham;
FREDERICK BELTON, Exeter;
H. RUTLEY, Portsmouth;
J. W. GORDON, Southampton;
J. P. WESTON, Bolton;
JOHN WINDLEY, Hanley;
CHAS. HARRISON, Scarborough;
THOS. HEATH, Colosseum, Liverpool;
CHARLES HENRY DUVALL, Preston, Blackburn, Hyde, Rochdale;
M. WARDHAUGH, Barnsley.

To Dion Boucicault, Esq.

All this matter may appear to some of your readers a small thing; but when I inform them that a successful drama is worth at least £5,000, and a very great success may be worth from £30,000 to £45,000, they will understand that it is an important matter to dramatic authors and managers of theatres. I expend yearly a large sum in legal proceedings to exterminate piracy—I may say in vermin powder. Apart from the expense incurred, it is a very painful alternative to parade oneself constantly in the courts of law. It leads the world to presume that one is litigious. But I have a vocation. Hitherto great actors and managers have divided between them the theatrical spoils. For example: The authors of "The Lady of Lyons," or "London Assurance," or "The Love Chase," were paid at the rate of about £5 a night for their work, and one guinea a night in the provincial theatre; while the star actor received £30 a night in London and £50 in the provinces. I have changed all that. I demanded that the literary element should be equally recognized and better paid than the artistic. I have succeeded, and am happy to announce that a successful dramatic author can now make as much as even a prima donna. Having established the pecuniary value of brain work, I am obliged to defend the position I have assumed.

I had no desire to render myself so prominent in this movement, but was obliged to become so when I found myself left to defend this position single-handed. Yours obediently,

MAY 13. DION BOUCICAULT.

A short time since Mdlle. NILLSON, whose parents were poor peasants, was asked to give her services at a concert in aid of the destitute of Paris. One great artiste, who had been applied to on the same subject, refused to sing under 5,000f., but the amiable young Swede at once acceded to the request in the following terms: "I was born of poor parents. I well remember their gratitude when in sickness or trouble they received help. I am only too grateful that Providence should allow me in turn to be the means of relieving others as poor as we were."

The German Catholic Union—Preparations for the Annual Convention.

This morning the thirteenth annual session of the German Catholic Central Union, to be held in this city, will be inaugurated with a grand street-procession, to be followed by the celebration of high mass in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Third-street, upon which occasion Rev. Father WAYRICH, of the Redemptionist Fathers, will preach the sermon.

This extensive association grew out of an effort instituted several years ago by the Roman Catholic Church in this country, to prevent its members from connecting themselves with secret orders, such as Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and a score of other kindred societies. Each of these mysterious orders bore the character of an insurance agency, where members, upon the payment of certain yearly premiums of money, were entitled to "benefits" in case of sickness or accident, and to burial when dead. In some instances, too, the surviving widow or children were promised protection and support after the decease of husband or father. These worthy objects the Church was willing to indorse, but to another feature of these organizations it was uncompromisingly opposed, and that was their secret character. The ecclesiastical authorities, therefore, sought to devise means by which to discourage this prevalent wholesale violation of an important church-cannon, but how to do it remained for a long while an insoluble enigma. To assail the "lodges" from the pulpit would be useless, almost, for they were too strong to be thus reduced. They could defy even the most vigorous assault of of mere words from their enemies. So the Church did not make any attempt in that direction, but sought a more sensible method of accomplishing the desired result. If it were possible to organize "benefit" societies without the obnoxious characteristic of secrecy about them, argued some the difficulty would be readily solved.

Accordingly, toward the close of the year 1854, upon the recommendation of Rev. Father Provincial HELMPRECHT, O. S. S. R., a meeting of Roman Catholic clergymen (German) was held in the city of Buffalo, at which it was resolved to address a circular upon the subject to all the German Catholic members of all the various secret societies throughout the United States. The result of this action was a meeting of delegates at Baltimore in April, 1855, when, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to form a society for the aid of its poor and sick members, but without the forms of secrecy belonging to many other benevolent associations. The name given to the newly created Society was "The German Roman Catholic Central Union, under the Protection of the Holy Family." Commencing with feeble numbers the Union has grown rapidly, and to-day numbers its members by the thousand. Yearly conventions have been held in several of the principal cities, and each one was well attended.

The delegates from different parts of the country began to arrive in the City yesterday morning, and continued to come in by later trains. They were accorded hearty receptions by committees appointed for the purpose, who were accompanied by bands of musicians.

To-morrow morning the business deliberations of the Union will commence in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, near Houston-street, while a number of other smaller halls—Harmony, Henry Clay and others—will be used for Committee purposes. One of the principal measures that will be acted upon by the Union will be the adoption of means to afford protection to German Catholic immigrants arriving in the Atlantic ports from swindlers of every class, and to facilitate their transit to the places of their destination. A Committee appointed at last years' Convention to devise a plan for accomplishing this object, will report to-morrow. Besides this other important business will be transacted.

The route of the procession this morning will be as follows:

The line forms on the corner of Bowery and Houston-street, extending down Houston; the march is then down Bowery to New Canal, to Thompson-street, to Spring, to Sullivan, Bleecker to Sixth-avenue and up to Twenty-third-street, over to Eighth-avenue and up to Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue to Thirty-first-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street, to Avenue B, to Fifth-street, to Avenue D, to Rivington-street, Pitt-street, Avenue C and Third-street and then to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. On Third and Fourth streets, and on Avenue A and First-avenue, triumphal arches have been erected which will be profusely decorated with evergreens, flowers and appropriate mottoes, the whole to be surmounted by crosses of green. The procession will be accompanid by military escorts and a number of regimental bands of musicians.

TELEGRAMS.

Government Opposition to the Irish Church Bill Withdrawn.

The Public Meeting Regulation Law Passed by the French Senate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church—No Further Government Resistance to the Gladstone Suspensory Act—Adjournment of Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30.

The Prime Minister of England has written a reply to Mr. GLADSTONE on the subject of the Irish Church. He admits that further resistance is hopeless, and he will not therefore oppose the passage of the Church bill.

Parliament last night adjourned over the Whitsun holidays, or until the 4th of June.

Whit Monday will be observed as a holiday on the London Stock Exchange and in the Liverpool cotton market.

Racing Intelligence—The Epsom Summer Meeting.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30.

At the Epsom summer meeting, yesterday, the second race was for the Great Surrey Foal Stakes of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added for foals of 1865; colts eight stone ten pounds, fillies eight stone seven pounds, the winner of the Derby to carry twelve pounds, and the winner of the Oaks six pounds extra. Mr. SALMON'S *Vale Royal* walked over the course. By the rule established for races at Epsom only half of the public money is to be added in a case of a "walk-over."

The third and last race of the meeting was for the Epsom two years-old-Plate of 200 sovereigns; colts, eight stone ten pounds; fillies, eight stone seven pounds, a winner of a plate or sweepstakes to carry five pounds, twice or more, seven pounds extra. Horses having started twice without winning, allowed four pounds; thrice, six pounds. Entrance, three sovereigns.

The race was won by Mr. T. V. MORGAN'S chestnut filly *Electricity*. The betting before the race was three to one against the winner.

FRANCE.

Passage of the Public Meeting Law.

PARIS, Saturday, May 30.

The French Senate has passed the law for the regulation of public meetings.

WEST INDIES.

An Address to the People by Gen. Marquez.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 30.

Gen. MARQUEZ has issued a pamphlet manifesto address to the Mexican people defining his position. He states that he is resolved to retire forever from public life, and denies and disproves many of the allegations of cruelty attributed to him. He says that the statements that he was the author of the Tacubaya massacre are false, and claims to have acted always under superior orders. He also attacks the statements made by Baron LAGO and gives a history of the siege of Mexico. He concludes by expressing a wish to die in the defence of Mexico against foreign invasion.

The steamship *Rapidan*, which arrived yesterday from New-York, brought two slaves, (stevedores,) who left here on the *Bienville* and were delivered by the Captain of the *Bienville* to the Captain of the *Rapidan* on the high seas.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

An Important Treaty Effected With the Osage Indians.

OSAGE COUNCIL GROUNDS, Fifty Miles below Humboldt, Wednesday, May 27, via LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, May 30.

An important treaty between the United States Government and the chiefs, counselors, warriors and red men of the Osage Nation was concluded today and signed, by which the Osage Nation cede to the Government and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad purchase the remaining lands owned by the Osages in Kansas, including their trust lands, amounting in all to about 8,000,000 acres. By this cession the annuities to the Indians are largely increased, and abundant provision is made for the settlement of their new home in the Indian Territory.

Grave difficulties have recently occurred between settlers and these Indians, and their early removal to the Indian Territory is regarded as most desirable.

The consummation of the sale of lands to the Galveston Railroad Company, it is believed, will insure the speedy construction of this important line of railway.

The day before the arrival of the Commissioners at the Council Grounds, a party of Osage warriors started on the war-path to fight the Arapahoes, and get revenge for a young man killed in one of their towns four days previous by the Arapahoes. After being out about six days the party returned, and reported having taken two scalps.

After making and signing the treaty, a man living in Butler County, Kansas, arrived at the camp of the Commissioners and reported that on Sunday, the 17th inst., his brother and a partner were killed by this war party and scalped and their heads severed from their bodies. The Commissioners immediately called the Chiefs in council and peremptorily demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of the deed.

The next morning they brought two men, and after about two hours' parleying, amid crying squaws and the utmost excitement among the warriors and braves, the parties were given over to the Commissioners, who brought them to Ottawa, Kansas, and turned them over to the United States Marshal to be put on trial for the crime alleged to have been committed.

RELIGIOUS.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

To-day is the ninth day of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the Old School.

Nominations were made for a Board of Domestic Missions, and for the vacant professorships, and the time of election fixed at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next. The several articles of the basis of the Union were adopted. Several amendments offered were laid on the table.

The motion to accept the report of the Joint Committee to adopt the basis of union, and send the record down to the Presbyteries for final action, was adopted by a vote of yeas 187, nays 69.

Dr. MONTFORT, in behalf of the majority, offered a resolution expressing opinion in favor of striking out the explanatory part of the "Confession of Faith," as stated in the first article of the basis, and to telegraph the fact to the New School for its approval.

Adopted—the first branch unanimously.

Dr. HUMPHREY, for himself and others, protested against the whole action, and gave notice of a meeting for consultation this afternoon.

The Committee on Churches in the Southern States reported that those which have voluntarily withdrawn and organized separately, be recognized as independent Churches, and not under the care of this Assembly, but that they be invited to return.

Protestant Episcopal Convention in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, May 30.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention met at Kirkwood, Mo., yesterday, and elected Bishop TUTTLE, of Idaho, to fill the place of the late Bishop HAWK, Diocese of Missouri.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 30.

To-day was the twenty-fifth session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. Bishop THOMPSON presided.

A resolution was adopted commissioning the second assistant Secretary of the Missionary Society to reside west of the Mississippi River, and devote his time to frontier conferences.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn on Tuesday, June 2, at the close of the morning session.

The Conference then proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result:

Rev. T. W. WILEY, D. D., was elected Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*; Rev. J. W. REED, D. D., Editor of the Chicago *Advocate*; Rev. S. H. NESBIT, Editor of the Pittsburg *Advocate*; Rev. B. F. CRARY, D. D., Editor of the St. Louis *Advocate*; Rev. D. D. LORE, Editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) *Advocate*; Rev. E. THOMAS, book agent for San Francisco; Rev. H. C. BENSON, Editor *California Advocate*; Rev. ISAAC DIXON, Editor *Pacific Advocate*; Rev. V. NOST, Editor *German Apologist*; Rev. D. WISE, Editor *Sabbath School Advocate*; Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Editor *Sabbath School Journal*; Rev. J. P. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society; Rev. W. L. HARRIS, first Assistant Secretary.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

To-day was the last of a most successful Spring race meeting of this popular Turf Association.

The first race was a stake for all ages, dash of three miles, to carry 100 pounds, $25 entrance, play or pay, $600 added by the Club, with ten nominations, of which only two came to the post; D. SWIGERT'S b. h. *Bayswater*, 5 years old, by *Lexington* out of *Bay Leaf*, beating H. P. McGRATH'S ch. g. *Erin*, 4 years old, by *Endorser* out of *Rozana*, in 5:34.

The second race was a selling race, for all ages, mile and a quarter dash, purse, $300; and was won by D. J. CROUSE'S ch. h. *Mack*, 5 years old, by *Eclipse*, out of imported *Weatherbit*; beating CARROLL'S bay gelding, by *Uncle Vic*, *Merrill*, *Dr. Marygold* and *Halbird*, in 2:17.

The third race was a purse of $400, mile heats, handicap, for beaten horses, which was won by A. K. RICHARDS' b. m. *Saratoga*, by imported *Knight of St. George*; J. V. GRIGSBY'S *Phœnix Belle* winning the first heat.

The following is the summary:

Saratoga	2	1	1
Phœnix Belle	1	3	4
Skylight	3	2	2
Ottowah	5	4	3
Rabbit Hash	6	6	dr.

Time—1:46¾, 1:46, 1:46.

Canadian Quarantine Regulations—Attempted Murder.

OTTAWA, Saturday, May 30.

The new quarantine regulations are published under the Great Seal of Canada. The penalty for contravention of the regulations is $400, with imprisonment.

An order in Council has passed forbidding fishing for salmon with swing nets in Canadian waters. Oysters are not to be fished for between the last of June and the first of September.

An order was also passed regulating the importation of swine.

The rate of discount on American invoices is 28 per cent.

A frightful case of rape and intended murder is reported from Arthabascaville. A girl named MARIA POISSON, aged 13, while passing through the bushes, was attacked by a man named PROVINCHEUR, who brutally violated, and then beat her till he supposed her dead. PROVINCHEUR has been arrested.

The Hospitalities of Boston Tendered to Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 30.

A Committee of the City Government, including CHARLES H. ALLEN, President of the Common Council, left to-day to invite Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy to visit Boston, and accept the hospitalities of the city.

Gov. BULLOCK and staff, the Executive Council, and the heads of the State Department, will attend the funeral of EX-GOV. LINCOLN, at Worcester, on Tuesday. The Boston Independent Cadets will act as escort.

Decision in Patent Suits in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

Judge GRIER, in the United States District Court, in the suits of the Pennsylvania Salt Company against the American Lye Company, has decided that the patents of THOMPSON are valid, and has granted a perpetual injunction, ordering an account of the profits.

Loss of the Schooner Kate Aubury.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 30.

The schooner *Kate Aubury*, of Portland, from Saco, for Bangor, in ballast, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning, one mile south of Cape Elizabeth Light, and has gone to pieces.

THE PSALMODY QUESTION.

Exciting Debate in the Reformed Synod—G. H. Stuart Suspended.

As stated in our dispatches on Saturday, the consideration of the charges against GEORGE H. STUART, in the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod, at Pittsburg, Penn., for singing hymns, resulted in his suspension on Friday. A protest, signed by T. W. WYLIE, W. STERRETT, and eight others, was read by Dr. WYLIE.

The charge of hymn singing against Mr. STUART, who is the well-known President of the American Christian Commission, was made on the Sunday previous. The rule of the Church provides that the inspired psalms are the only compositions proper to be used in public worship. On Monday there was a very exciting and personal discussion, occasioned by the presentation of the following order:

Whereas, GEORGE H. STUART has, for a long time, been pursuing divisive courses, and whereas, he did, on the 25th inst., openly and defiantly avow on the floor of the General Synod that he had violated the standards of the Church on Psalmody and Communion, and would continue to do so; therefore,

Resolved, That GEORGE H. STUART be, and he hereby is suspended from the eldership and membership of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and his seat in the Synod consequently vacated.

JAMES SAMPLE.

Mr. STUART said he had sung hymns, and he hoped the matter would be decided without any delay. He charged Mr. SAMPLE, the author of the paper, with having sung hymns. Mr. SAMPLE bitterly denied the charge. If he had ever violated the laws of the Church he was willing to express his sorrow for it. Mr. STUART said there was only one man in the synod that carried out the law of the Church. Dr. CLARKE, Mr. BRATTON and others stated positively that they observed the law of the Church.

Mr. STUART said if they would go on and exercise discipline on all who had violated the law, they would have to exercise it on a great number. Dr. McLEOD'S congregation having been referred to, Dr. McLEOD said that no hymns had been sung in his church under the sanction of the pastor or session. GEO. H. STUART, Esq., had endeavored to do all the injury to him and his congregation in his power. He had said in a public company that it would only take GEO. S. CHAMBERS and Dr. JOHN HALL one year to drive Dr. McLEOD out of New-York!

Mr. STUART denied that he had ever said any such thing.

Dr. McLEOD said he was prepared to prove it.

S. B. W. McLEOD, M. D., said it would seem that Mr. STUART was intoxicated with hymn singing. He had, perhaps, met with the following hymn:

"I will be like the Pilgrim,
Knock me down,
I'll rise again and
Fight as hard as ever."

Mr. STUART denied that he had said he would openly violate the laws of the Church.

The debate grew so warm that the Pittsburg *Gazette*, from which we take the above, remarks:

"We only wonder that it was tolerated. We never wish to be in the midst of such a discussion, at least in an ecclesiastical assembly, again."

In the afternoon Mr. STUART rose to a personal explanation. He had introduced a matter irrelevant to the case in hand in the morning. He was goaded to it, perhaps, but he had no bad feeling toward any member of the Synod. He never referred to Mr. CHAMBERS and Dr. HALL as about to drive Mr. McLEOD from his church in New-York. He had been excited, and he regretted it, and apologized for anything that he had said that was offensive.

Dr. T. W. J. WYLIE said synod had persistently refused to visit censure upon those who had done the same thing that Mr. STUART is charged with. He (Dr. WYLIE,) had sung hymns himself. He had communed in other churches. He had done the same things that Mr. STUART had done. Dr. WYLIE quoted from JAMES RENWICK on the subject of communion.

Dr. WYLIE had a word to say on Psalmody. He did not know whether the standards of the Church allowed the use of other than the 150 psalms or not. The action does not seem to be uniform on this subject. The resolutions passed at Xenia say first, that only 150 psalms are to be sung, and then again that something else may be sung if duly authorized. Authorized, of course, by those who were competent to authorize.

Mr. ALEX. KERR (elder,) was rejoiced that this subject had been brought up. He believed that every time he sang a hymn he was violating his vow. Mr. KERR read the law of the Church, and said if it did not exclude the use of hymns, he did not understand the English language. If proper action had been taken eighteen years ago, we would not be here wrangling to-day.

Major WOFFORD, one of the Republican candidates for Congress in Mississippi, it is said was Chief of Artillery on DICK TAYLOR'S staff at the close of the war.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Execution of Joseph Brown at Hudson.

Details of the Canaan Child Murder—The Final Scene at the Gallows—Dying Speech of the Culprit Denying His Guilt—His Posthumous Statement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

The ancient and ordinarily staid and quiet town of Hudson was startled from its sobriety yesterday by the hanging of a murderer, an event that has not occurred here before for over fifty years. JOSEPH BROWN, who murdered ANGIE STEWART, a little girl of twelve years, whose life he had insured for $5,000 with the deliberate design, if a strong chain of circumstantial evidence directly sustaining this view may be relied upon, and afterwards destroying it and thus obtaining the money, has expiated his offense upon the gallows. His wife, Mrs. JOSEPHINE BROWN, who is charged with having been engaged with him in the perpetration of the horrible deed, is still confined in the County Jail at this place awaiting her trial, which will not take place till next November. The facts of the case upon which a verdict was rendered against him are as follows: A fire was discovered on the night of the 5th of December last in a small dwelling house at Canaan-Four-Corners, an inland village, in Columbia County, about thirty miles from Hudson. This house was occupied by JOSEPH BROWN, his wife, and the little girl ANGIE STEWART. The neighbors hurried to the scene, and speedily extinguished the flames, which had hardly extended beyond the closet in which were found the charred remains of the child surrounded by combustible material—eight and a half bushels of rubbish, it was testified. BROWN and his wife were absent, spending the evening at a neighbor's house.

Both Mr. and Mrs. BROWN were the last persons to get to the fire, showing, as was alleged on the trial, a reluctance to reach the house too soon, for fear that the damnable work of destroying the little child might not have been accomplished. The pantry door was found tightly closed—so tight that, as one of the witnesses testified at the trial, it could not be opened by the ordinary hand pulling, and the partition had finally to be knocked down. Over the remains of the burned child were found eight bushels and a half of rubbish, by actual measurement, when it was shown that three sides of the pantry walls were stone, and the fourth (or partition side) did not fall upon the body, as the remains were found in the opposite corner. The natural inference was that the child had been first strangled to death, then placed in the pantry, a portion of the pantry shelves split up to make a fire, and the body afterward burned. In this way the large amount of rubbish could be accounted for and in no other. When BROWN reached the house on the night of the fire the body had been brought out doors and laid on the ground, and he passed the remains before he entered the building, and yet he proceeded to the pantry and made the inquiry, "Where is my little girl?" He shortly afterward feigned fainting, as was sworn to on the trial by a physician, and was taken to the house of one Mr. GORDINEER, who lived near by, when restoratives were administered and he soon came to.

The usual Coroner's inquest was held over the remains, and a burial permit was granted. The body was taken to Granby, Conn., and buried. BROWN had been a resident of Canaan but a short time before the fire, and had leased furnished rooms for one month upon his arrival from Dayton, Ohio, and it appeared upon his trial that he had received a policy of insurance upon the life of the little girl for $5,000 at Cincinnati, good for *three* months only, and also made application for a similar policy of $5,000 upon the life of the girl in the Hartford Life Insurance Company of Connecticut soon after he reached Canaan. After the death of the girl, BROWN made application in a short time for his money upon the latter Company, (the insurance having been effected in his name,) and this application was the reading of his own doom as the murderer of ANGELINE STEWART. The Hartford Company sent on to Granby, Conn., one Dr. STRANEY, a special agent and surgeon of the Company, in company with several other physicians, for the purpose of making an examination of the child, who they believed had come to its death by foul means. The body was exhumed and an examination held, the result of which was the discovery of a cord, or piece of cloth, around the neck of the deceased, and an indentation around the neck of some considerable depth, and certain other important matters, which fastened the conviction in their minds that the child had been strangled before heat was applied to the person, and this theory was sworn to and sustained on the trial. BROWN and his wife were shortly after arrested and taken to Hartford, Conn., where an examination was held, from thence brought to Albany and then to the jail in this city.

BROWN was tried before Judge PECKHAM and a jury. Mr. JOHN M. WELCH, District-Attorney, was the prosecuting officer, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. R. E. ANDREWS. The jury at the first ballot stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. They were out thirty-one hours and then brought in a verdict of "guilty" and he was sentenced to be hanged to-day. Since the sentence was passed he has been confined in the jail at this place. He has behaved very quietly and has given the jailer very little trouble. Strong efforts were made by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but as they were entirely unsuccessful preparations were made for

THE EXECUTION.

In a temporary inclosure erected in the prison-yard the gallows was placed, and there yesterday, before 10 A. M., about 300 persons were assembled, who had been admitted to witness the execution. The condemned man spent his last night on earth quietly in his cell. His spiritual advisers were with him for some time, and his wife was permitted to remain with him until 11 P. M. He slept well, and, awakening early, was again visited by his wife at 4 A. M., and she was with him all the morning until the hour for the execution arrived. At 8 o'clock Rev. SILAS FITCH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. WM. R. JOHNSON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, came to see him again for the last time, the latter to remain with him till the close. The last hours were devoted to religious services. BROWN was not at all excited. He declared his readiness to meet his fate, and his hope that there would be no bungling in carrying into effect the sentence of the law. The Sheriff, Mr. J. H. OVERHISER, accompanied by his deputies, appeared at 10:30 o'clock to prepare him for the final scene. One of the deputies was about to place the noose around his neck before leading him forth, as is usual, when BROWN said to him angrily, "Don't do that in the presence of my wife." He took leave of his wife, both seeming to be much affected, and then stepped forth into the corridor with the Sheriff. Here the noose was placed around his neck, and he was conducted to the place of execution. He was escorted by the Sheriff and deputies, the clergyman and physicians. He was clad in a suit of black and walked without flinching, his arms pinioned behind him, to the place where the fatal rope was dangling.

The death warrant was read, and then Rev. Mr. JOHNSON read the appropriate Episcopal service for such occasions. As he did so BROWN stood perfectly erect with the end of the rope occasionally swinging against his face, looking occasionally at the minister and bowing his responses, and again looking around without wavering at the assemblage before him. This concluded, the Sheriff said: "Now, Mr. BROWN, if you have any remarks to make, an opportunity will be offered you to do so."

ADDRESS UNDER THE GALLOWS.

The condemned man, in a clear, unfaltering voice, responded. He spoke with a slight accent, (he was educated among the French Canadians,) substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have a few remarks to make. I have left a statement with Mr. BYRON G. HOWARD, from which you will learn, as citizens and my friends, some of those points which you are not posted on. Furthermore, I have left all I intend to leave. I have a statement to make further. I am not satisfied at the proceedings of the Court, especially with the action of the District-Attorney and Mr. PECKHAM, the Judge. Mr. PECKHAM is a man voted for by the people, with power and right to judge me to the best of his knowledge, and also all judges. I have got this to say: I think there were a good many gentlemen who were witnesses on this trial, whom Mr. PECKHAM did not allow to state such facts which would throw light on this subject as it should be. First, I am not a lawyer, not an accomplished man. I have my own ideas about this affair. I have seen their proceedings from the beginning. He came in with his mind poisoned by the people who prosecuted me; he came out like a lion braced up against me, having the evidence of these gentlemen with power and money to proceed in the case. I was a man supposing I should hear the truth and the facts, which any man with principles should speak. But on the contrary the witness brought forward papers and statements I never made. Gentlemen, what were they? Nothing but fabrication and lies; they can read my statement which will throw light on the subject; they cannot rebut it very well; they said, "Here is a man with no friends and no money; we will give him something any way." There was a Coroner's inquest and other proceedings, the result of which was not stated. After getting through with the proceedings the Judge came out like a lion, and went away a little more than a lion. Then he charged the jurymen on points which it was for the jury to decide; he said, "the pantry door was locked; BROWN was the last one in the house who did it—you BROWN;" gentlemen it was for you to say who did it, not for the man; after the jury had returned they could not agree on some point; gentlemen, what was the matter, the Judge said to them, "well, I will repeat it again; BROWN was the last man in the house." There was a large amount of stuff, rubbish there, so many bushels, while the real fact was that there were only 5½ bushels. I don't state this as a fact which I know, but it was told me by a nice, respectable man. A gentleman got up to say "was it any more stuff than would naturally be found in a place of that kind?" "Hold on, I object to that. "Is that proper to judge a case in that way, when a jury is sworn for that purpose? A man ought not to be found guilty by one man. When the jury brought in a verdict thus charged in favor of the people, not in favor of the prisoner, then the jury recommended me to the mercy of the Court. Why, gentlemen, (with a smile) I havn't seen much mercy yet. Standing here with a rope around my neck, ready to draw me up when I get through with these few words. I have not seen much mercy yet—not much. Then Mr. WELCH, the District-Attorney, had said, "Gentlemen of the jury, guilty or not guilty, give him six years in the State Prison anyway;" oh, what a nice man he must be in his heart, anyway! what nice feelings he must have; then, after all this, he came to me in my cell and said, "BROWN, how do you do; how do you do?" There were others there; I did not pay much attention to him. To the Sheriff—Do you object to my showing his manner when he said this? The Sheriff said he would not advise him to. BROWN continued: Well, no matter, I'll tell you how he did; he came up and took hold of me with both hands and said "How do you do? I hope you'll forgive me." I should like to ask a question: BROWN paused a moment and then proceeded: If you're willing, I'll proceed further—"Well, BROWN," the District-Attorney said, "I am District-Attorney; I had to do my duty, and they made such awful complaint against me that I had to do what I did, but I know you're not guilty." He went down stairs and I heard him tell my wife, "well, he's not guilty." He said he was very sorry to see me in the condition I was in. I forgive him, and I think that if it was in his power to do anything I would not stand here now. I forgive all who were engaged in the prosecution, and I hope God will forgive them as I do. I am even sorry for what I've said. I believe that Mr. WELCH in his heart is sorry to see me here. I have merely stated what he told me. I forgive the Judge, Mr. WELCH and all the witnesses in the case, and I hope they'll forgive me for what I have said. In regard to Mr. R. E ANDREWS, my lawyer, he defended me well, gentlemen. I was well defended. He labored hard for me; he never received any pay for all his labor. I'm very thankful to him and also to Mr. OVERHISER (the Sheriff) for the good treatment he has given me since I've been in jail, and the good care and respect with which he has treated me, and have had all I deserved from him to comfort me. I thank all the gentlemen who have helped me in this matter. Concerning this crime, I am not guilty of murdering the child; I am not guilty of setting the house on fire. I know nothing about it whatever, and I do not know as anybody did it any further than this, gentlemen—I was not wanted in Canaan Four Corners by one gentleman; and, gentlemen, there was one gentleman among the witnesses that took a good deal of interest in me; he knew the quantity of stuff and the amount of everything in that house, while there were twelve men there who did not, I do not lay up anything; this is what I have in my mind; he went and got stuff belonging to me and got in his own provisions without my consent. Well, gentlemen, the Lord God Jesus Christ is the Judge of all judges which you will know some day or other. He numbers your days, hours and minutes; you'll find I'm not guilty some day of the crime for which I am to be hanged till I am dead, dead, dead; as it is written in the paper that the Sheriff has read. I suppose you are already sick of hearing such foolish, nonsensical talking. There's a future coming when you'll all be satisfied about JOSEPH BROWN, and whether that's my true name. Mr. PECKHAM said I tried to cut all communications by railroad and telegraph, by changing my name; my name is JOSEPH BROWN, and I had a half brother named R. BARNEY; when I went into partnership with him, he put on to his sign "J. and" so as to make it read "J. & R. BARNEY. Well, I owe no grudge to the gentleman who is to pull the rope; I forgive him from the bottom of my heart, and I'll first make a little prayer to God; now I'll kneel down and give my heart and soul to God."

THE FINAL SCENE.

As he spoke these words, he knelt, and bending over, seemed to engage in silent prayer. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON read a brief prayer, and then a Deputy-Sheriff undertaking to help the kneeling man to his feet, the latter said in an angry tone, "let me alone, I ain't done praying," and remained in the same posture a few moments longer. When he arose, the end of the rope that swung from the beam overhead was attached to the noose around his neck, and the black cap was drawn over his head. At 11:58¼ A. M. the signal was given by the Sheriff, who drew a white handkerchief from his pocket, and in an instant the body sprang six feet into the air, over-balanced by a weight of 200 pounds, which had been suddenly lowered in an adjoining closet. There were a few long-drawn breaths, but no writhings of the limbs, no twitchings of the fingers. His neck had been dislocated, and he had ceased to be conscious. At 12:9 P. M. DRS. VOLKERT, WHITBECK and H. LYELL SMITH, the physicians in attendance, announced that the pulsation of the heart had ceased. At 12:29 the body was taken down. An inquest was held according to law and the cause of death declared; then the remains were placed in a coffin of white wood, stained so as to resemble black walnut, and will be interred in Hudson. BROWN had expressed supreme indifference as to what should become of his body after death. BROWN, up to the last moment, evinced no fear. He had made a statement with regard to his case, with the injunction that it should not be made public till after his death.

POSTHUMOUS STATEMENT.

This document, much of which was repeated in the address under the gallows, declares that he was born in Hartford, Conn., but when very young removed to Canada East, and remained there until he was 14 years old. He endeavors to blacken the character of Mrs. STEWART, the mother of ANGIE STEWART, the little girl who was murdered, and declares that the latter was his own child. He expresses dissatisfaction with the conduct of the case by the District-Attorney and with the Judge's charge, and concludes as follows:

"In regard to the crime, I am not guilty. I know nothing of its commission. I believe the death of the child was purely accidental. I am not guilty of the crime of murder; neither am I guilty of setting fire to the building. I have only to say in addition, that my greatest satisfaction is the belief that in the endless future all men will be satisfied of my innocence. Great stress has been laid upon the statement that my wife has controled me, which is not so. I have generally managed my own affairs, having had the ability to do so. This statement is true, and I make it with a conscience that I am soon to answer at the bar of my Maker for all the deeds done in this life.

(Signed) his
JOSEPH ✕ BROWN.
mark.

In person BROWN was of medium stature, slender, and weighed about 120 pounds. He had large eyes, and rather good features. Generally, his appearance was not repulsive. His bearing was self-possessed. There was nothing on the surface to indicate the demoniac spirit which the commission of such a crime as the murder of this little girl evinces. His wife was quite overcome after parting with him for the last time, and was permitted to remain alone in her cell during the rest of the day. Everything relating to the execution was conducted in excellent order. A large crowd gathered outside of the jail, but made no unseemly demonstrations, and when it was announced that the sentence of the law had been executed, quietly dispersed.

HOG SLAUGHTERING.

Visit to a Hog-Killing Establishment—Expeditious Mode of Dispatching Swine—The Number Killed Per Hour, &c., &c.

The locality on the west side of the City, in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, is generally known as "Abattoir-place"—a part of the City where establishments are located for the purpose of carrying on the different branches of business connected with the slaughtering of cattle.

Although the neighborhood is not thickly populated, and the residents thereabouts have an unobstructed view of the noble Hudson, and the benefit of the cool sea-breeze and the refreshing air from the mountains that are so near by, we, whose olfactory organs have not been accustomed to the peculiar aroma arising from soap factories, slaughter-houses, &c., &c., would much prefer if our object was for the sole purpose of taking walking exercise, to confine our perambulations to some other part of the City, where one can expand his lungs to his general benefit. But if there are those who wish to see hogs killed in the highest style of the art, dispatched in a "jiffy," deprived of that independence for which his hogship is so noted, they must visit Abbatoir-place and be content for a time to breathe unpleasantly.

Visiting a hog-killing establishment a short time since, located in the above-named place, and as it fortunately proved to be "killing day," we had a good opportunity to witness the latest and most approved method of slaughtering hogs.

On the ground floor of the establishment a large pen is partitioned off, capable of holding four or five hundred hogs. As the hogs are wanted, they are driven up a gangway, which leads into a smaller pen on the second floor. In the smaller pen a man is stationed, whose duty it is to seize the hog by the hind leg with a patent hook, one end of which is fastened to a block and fall, by which the hog is hoisted up and swung over into the sticking pen, where a man stands ready, with knife in hand, to give the hog his *quietus*, done by sticking him in the throat, and said to be the most humane and most expeditious mode of dispatching him. The mode in vogue some three years ago was to strike them on the head. The hog is no sooner killed than by an ingenious contrivance, the hook is detached from the fall and transferred to an iron framework, placed in a slanting direction, down which the hog slides toward the shoot, which leads directly into a large tub filled with scalding water. At the top of the shoot a boy stands, who draws a small spring bolt attached to the hook, when it opens and the hog drops into the scalding water, where he remains about half a minute, and is then thrown up on the scraping bench by a contrivance called a brake, made of iron. It is worked by hand and saves much labor; as the hog is taken from the water with it and placed on the table in about two seconds. When the brake is returning to its place in the water, which it does by its own weight, the handle of it strikes a small block of wood, to which is attached a bell-rope, leading into the apartment where the boy is stationed; and when the bell rings it is a signal to drop another hog into the tub. Running from the scalding tub is a long bench, ranged on either side of which are about ten men, who soon divest the hog of his bristly covering. The hog when thrown up on the scraping table by the brake passes first through the hands of the scutlers, of whom there are four on each side of the table. Each one is armed with a bell-shaped instrument, called a scuttle, and each man has his particular part of the hog to scape. Men who are accustomed to scrape the lower part of the hog would, if placed at the head, find it very awkward work until they became accustomed to it. The second man from the head of the table, when the hog reaches him, runs his hand down the centre of the back and removes all the long bristles, which are carefully saved and sold to parties who contract for them for brush-making purposes. When the hog leaves the hands of the scutllers, it is taken possession of by the scrapers, men with knives, who scrape the hog very close; and when the hog leaves their hands, quite a polish is observable on the hide in consequence of the scraping process undergone. By the time the hog reaches the lower end of the table, which is in less than a minute, every vestige of his outer covering has been removed. The change in the appearance of the hog is so sudden and complete that even the spectator standing by, who sees the operation performed, is astonished to think that it is the same hog he saw first thrown upon the table. At the lower end of the table, a man stands ready with a hand-hoisting apparatus, which works on a pivot, and which is connected with an endless elevated railroad track, which is attached to the ceiling. With the apparatus he picks up the hog, a stick having been placed between the hind legs, when a man proceeds to the operation of opening and taking out the entrails, which is done with the most surprising dexterity. When the entrails are removed, the inside of the hog is thoroughly washed by water from a hose, after which the hog is carried by the apparatus, which works on wheels that fit into the track, to a part of the establishment where beams are placed along and near the ceiling on which the hogs are hung. The only part of the hog which is not salable is the blood; attempts of late have been made to turn it to profitable account as a fertilizer, but as yet without success. The haslets are contracted for by parties extensively engaged in the manufacture of "imported" Bologna sausages, an article of diet of which our German fellow-citizens are very fond. The fat is carefully taken off the entrails and washed in a tank filled with cold water, after which it is placed in another tank and left to drain. Boys are employed at this branch of the business. When the time comes for the hogs to be weighed, they are placed on a kind of wheelbarrow, taken to a shoot which leads to near the scales, and slid down it. The only handling by hand which is done is when the hog is carried from the bottom of the shoot to the scales, and from there to the truck, about a half-dozen steps in all. The bladders of hogs find a ready sale among tobacconists, who use them for packing snuff in; also among dealers in paints and drugs, who find them very convenient for packing purposes. The entrails of the hogs are used for casings for sausage meat, and such like; and during the Fall of the year command a ready sale among those who prepare sausages for market. Where so many hogs are killed one might naturally imagine there would be a good deal of dirt and uncleanliness, but such is not the case. It is only in the immediate vicinity of the scraping table that there is anything of the above nature that the most fastidious could find fault with. The rest part of the establishment is kept in the most cleanly manner possible, and free from any disagreeable smell whatever. As soon as the killing is over with, the men turn to, and in a very short time the blood, offal, &c., is removed, the floor, bench and other appliances of their business are subjected to a thorough cleaning, and everything put in trim ready for the next killing.

It seems almost incredible of belief that twenty men can kill and dress ready for market one hundred and fifty hogs in one hour; but we have been assured that the above is only ordinary work. At one establishment up town, the employers timed the men, unknown to the latter, when the result was one hundred hogs dressed in the space of thirty-three minutes, or about three hogs per minute. The States which furnish the largest supply of hogs are Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa; some are sent from as far west as Idaho. They are sent on in double-decked cars, each car holding about one hundred and fifty head—making a total weight of about 25,000 pounds.

Nekrosozoic or Embalming Process.

A large number of medical gentlemen attended the lecture-room of Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, to witness the autopsy of a body that had been embalmed by the new process of Dr. W. R. C. CLARK.

Dr. DOREMUS was in attendance, and stated that the ancients embalmed bodies by withdrawing the viscera and substituting spices. In modern days the custom is to inject a liquid through the femoral artery in the thigh, which quickly pervades the whole system. By this new process it suffices simply to wash the deceased subject by applying the liquid with a paint-brush over the surface of the skin. The liquid, being very powerful, sinks rapidly through and pervades the entire system, entering the brain by way of the neck. The subject before the audience had been dead 107 days. On being cut open by Dr. JANEWAY, the liver, lungs, heart, viscera and fluids were found as fresh as immediately after death, and but slightly unpleasant in odor. Pieces of the liver and kidneys were handed round on plates for the inspection of those present, who applied their noses with great apparent satisfaction.

Prof. HAMILTON confirmed, from his individual experience, all that had been stated by Dr. DOREMUS, and was followed by Prof. FLINT to the same effect.

A great advantage of this embalming process is, that it can be applied by any one, and is exceedingly useful in keeping bodies that have journeys to perform before burial.

In addition to the gentlemen who addressed the assemblage, Profs. MOTT, JACOBI and PEASLEE were present within the railing, together with Drs. BUSTEED, DELAFIELD, ROBERTS and EIBBINS.

The audience, after examining, in turn, sundry tissues of the body, through microscopes, retired much gratified.

Cooper Union Commencement.

The ninth annual commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, took place last evening in the large basement hall of the Institute. The proceedings opened with an overture, followed by a prayer. A salutatory and essay, defined as "Opportunity," was spoken by Miss FANNY E. PLUMB, an oration was given by HENRY J. PAPE, also an essay entitled "Right Action," by Miss SARAH W. FULLER. These speeches were interspersed with music by the Orpheon Class.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT read the annual report, and subsequently delivered a short address of congratulation to the graduates. The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. WILSON G. HUNT. Mr. JOHN McCARTHY then gave a valedictory called the "Mechanical Era," followed by an echo chorus by the Orpheon Class.

Previous to the prize presentation, Mr. PETER COOPER, in a short speech, expressed his satisfaction at the proficiency shown by the graduates and the pleasure he felt in seeing them rewarded.

The Cooper Union medal and diplomas were given to Miss FANNY E. PLUMB and SARAH W. FULLER, Mr. HENRY J. PAPE and Mr. JOHN McCARTHY.

A presentation of diplomas was made to Misses Bianca, B. Bondi, Frances Ketcham, Abbie T. Crane and Laura E. Bower.

Misses MARY KALLOCK and HATTIE WESTBROOK received the "Lane" and "Law" prizes of sixty dollars each in gold, and silver medals, presented by the ladies of the Advisory Council, were awarded to the Misses Emeline Whittaker, Ella V. Thompson, E. De Kay, Sarah M. Freeborn and Mrs. Curtis.

Mr. JEROME HOPKINS directed the Orpheon Class, and Mr. J. EBEN led the orchestra of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Extensive Fire This Morning.

At 1:45 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of the five-story marble-front building No. 19 Murray-street, and extending through to No. 31 Park-place, occupied on the first floor and basement by Messrs. H. E. DIBBLING & Co., Importers of Silk Goods, and the upper floors by STONEKALF & LIEK, LEWIS A. OSBORN, and other firms in the dry-goods and furnishing trades. As the flames had considerable headway the fire soon extended through the building from street to street, and as we go to press the entire first floor and nearly all of the second floor is completely gutted by the flames. Owing to the hour no correct estimate can be made regarding the losses, but the aggregate will not fall far short of $100,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

SENTENCE DAY.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday afternoon, Judges BEDLE and RANDOLPH and Associate Justices on the bench, the following persons, who have been tried and found guilty, were arraigned and sentenced: HATTY SMITH and ELIZABETH KELLY, New-York shoplifters, two years six months and one year six months, respectively, to State Prison; CHARLES JACKSON, petty larceny, three months to County Jail; JOHN GREEN, assault and battery, thirty days in jail; THOMAS BROWN, assault and battery, fined $25; WM. PARADISE and JOHN OUSTERMANN, larceny, three months and one month, respectively, to County Jail; THOMAS HIGGINS, petty larceny, three months County Jail; MICHAEL GILLEN, larceny, sentence suspended; SEBASTIAN CROUSE, assault and battery, State Prison eight months; WILLIAM MILLER, burglary, five years to State Prison; HENRY HOLMES, burglary and larceny, two years to State Prison; JOHN MILLER, burglary, six years to State Prison; MARY ENGLEHARDT, receiving stolen goods, three years to State Prison; GEORGE WARREN, fornication, fined $14; PETER REYNOLDS, assault and battery, one year to State Prison; JEREMIAH LAVERNEY, burglary and larceny, one year to State Prison; JOHN KOCH, grand larceny, eighteen months to State Prison; GEORGE HATTMANN, fornication, $14 fine; TERRENCE BIGGINS, assault and battery, fined $20; JACOB ERMANN, petty larceny, two months to jail; O. SMITH, assault, twenty days in jail; JAMES CLANCEY, robbery, seven years in State Prison; HARMAN PROBST, assault and battery, fined $5; JAMES MORRIS, burglary, three years in State Prison; EGBERT VAN LAUTEN, forgery of an indorsement on a bounty check, two years in State Prison; THOMAS ROCHE, larceny, one month County Jail: JACOB MAESER, assault, $10 fine; CHARLES JONES, larceny, five years to State Prison; CHRISTIAN WOHL, petty larceny, two months in jail; JOHN CREAMER, assault, $5 fine; CHAS. BERNARD, assault, $20 fine; ALONZO STIVERS, assault, $10 fine; DORA SCHWARTZ and FRED. ROCHE, abduction, 1 year each to State Prison; WM. CAMPBELL, libel, $100 fine; JOHN NAGLE, butcher boy, indicted for manslaughter, and found guilty of assault and battery; 1 year in State Prison.

RECORDER'S COURT, JERSEY CITY.—Two youths, CHARLES LAFAVOR, aged 16, as principal, and EDWARD WILSON, aged 12, as an accomplice, were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE this (Saturday) morning, charged with obtaining the sum of $9 by false representations. They were committed for trial....JOHN GORMAN, aged 19, was arraigned on a charge of picking the pocket of WM. DYER, of a gold watch worth $175, while the latter was intoxicated one night two weeks since. The evidence being insufficient, the prisoner was discharged....FREEMAN COGKAN was brought up and held for trial on a charge of robbing AUSTIN TAYLOR, of No. 200 East Twentieth-street, New-York, of $27 and a revolver....LOUIS STONE, a miner, was arraigned for being found drunk and lying on the Erie Railroad track at Prospect-street crossing, at midnight. Nearly $200 in gold was found on his person. STONE paid a fine, pocketed his gold and left.

TRIAL FOR ABDUCTION.—The trial of DORA SCHWARTZ, keeper of a bagnio in Broome-street, and FREDERICK ROCHE for abducting a German girl named ANNA RUPP, from Hoboken, and detaining her in SCHWARTZ'S den for purposes of prostitution, was concluded in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday afternoon. The evidence was of a most disgusting character. The accused were found guilty and were sentenced to 1 year in the State Prison each.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

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PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
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For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

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That new perfume which excels all others in desirable qualities; sweet, lasting and cheap; price 75 cents. DEMAS BARNES & CO., wholesale agents. A. J. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 12 Gold-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Chickering's, Waters' and other first-class new pianos for rent, and rent applied if purchased, for sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash, at WATERS & CO.'S, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks. elastic stockings. &c. A lady attendant.

A Meerschaum from Pollak is the best, is the cheapest. 485 Broadway. Repairing and Boiling.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

COOK—BOYD.—On Thursday, May 28, in Portland, Me., by Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, WILLIAM COOK, of New-York, to SUSIE C., daughter of John P. Boyd, Esq., of Portland.

WARREN—DOREMUS.—On the 28th inst., at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., by Rev. Frederick M. Gray, Rector of Calvary Church, Mr. JOHN S. WARREN and ESTELLE, daughter of P. C. Doremus, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At Camp Concordia, Rio Grande, Texas, on Saturday, May 9, WM. M. AUSTIN, Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in the 24th year of his age, son of T. Austin, Stratford, Conn.

EDWARDS.—On Saturday morning, 30th inst., CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, at his residence, in this City, after a lingering illness.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, at 3½ o'clock on Monday, June 1. Attendance is requested without further notice.

KING.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 29, SARA B., wife of Richard W. King, and daughter of the late Greene C. Bronson.

McGRATH.—At Fordham, on Friday, May 29, suddenly, ELIZA C., wife of William B. McGrath, and eldest daughter of Robert W. Stamper, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 51st-st., corner of 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Funeral exercises on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock M., at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams'.)

OLCOTT.—On Wednesday, May 27, of pleuro-pneumonia, Dr. EDGAR OLCOTT, of Jersey City, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Second Reformed Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City.

ROACH.—On Saturday morning, after a short illness, in the 19th year of his age, JAMES EDWIN, son of John and Emeline Roach.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WOLFE.—On Friday morning, May 29, JANE, daughter of the late Christopher Wolfe.

Her friends and those of her brother, John Wolfe, and her brother-in-law, George D. H. Gillespie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, on Monday, June 1, at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 218.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 5 North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, black hair, black eyes, full face. Supposed to have been in the water about ten days, and apparently a seaman. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Dark striped vest and pants, high boots. Found on the person the following articles: Red pocket-handkerchief and two combs.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office. WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH W. HOWE, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	6 50
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 132 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

GOLD HUNTING CASE DETACHED LEVER WATCHES for Ladies....$35
GOLD HUNTING CASE LEPINE WATCHES....$30
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FASHIONS.
If you wish to purchase or examine the most stylish dress or round hat to be found in this City, call at the Maison de Modes of Miss C. M. OLNEY, No. 30 East 14th-st.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, (formerly of Broadway,) having returned from Europe, after an absence of four years, can now be consulted at No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st. He gives his special attention to the treatment of scrofulous affections of the throat and lungs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, &c.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RAIN SHEDS, RAIN SHEDS.
PARASOLS, SUN SHADES, SUN UMBRELLAS.
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CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway. N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.—To be had of all music and book dealers or mailed direct from the Publishers. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. [illegible] BROWNE will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., both morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Church of the Holy Cross, West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be solemnly blessed and laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCLOSKY, on SUNDAY, Pentecost Sunday, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

His Grace will be assisted in this most solemn and imposing ceremony by a large number of the reverend clergy of the City. Rev. ISAAC T. HECKER, C. S. P., will preach the sermon. Music appropriate for the day and the occasion will be furnished by Graffula's Band. The members of the neighboring parishes, and the public generally, are most cordially invited to attend.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Children's American Church Missionary Society will be held in Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside. Addresses by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. BLAKE FALKNER, of Bridgeport; Rev. S. A. CLARK, of Elizabeth. Seats not occupied by the Sunday Schools will be free to the public.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE annual address to the graduating class of this College will be delivered by the President on SABBATH EVENING, May 31, at 7½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., Rev. Dr. HASTINGS'. Friends of the College are cordially invited to attend. Annual Commencement, June 4. CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Hebrew Christian Brotherhood will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S,) corner 22d-st. and 4th-av. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, and two Christian Jews, Rev. CHAS. R. HARRIS and MORRIS J. FRANKLIN, M. D.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place. Seats free. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. JESSE A. SPENCER, S. T. D., will preach in this Church SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The position, privileges and duties of Churchmen in these times.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CLINTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new chapel of the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will be opened with appropriate services, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, May 31, 1868. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HISCOX Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Communion service at 3½ P. M. Preaching at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. SAMUEL T. CARTER.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D. Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Anthem on the afternoon of Whitsunday, "Drive Far From Us the Mortal Foe," &c.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Seats free,) 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—The Rector, Rev. Dr GEER, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, (Whitsunday,) on the *Guidance of the Blessed Spirit in the Holy Scriptures in the Church and in the Individual Conscience.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH DISCOURSE.—REV. NARCISSE CYR, lately from Paris, will deliver a discourse in French, in the Chapel of Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, commencing at 10½ o'clock, on the *Work of God at the Universal Exposition.* A collection will be taken up for the Paris Religious Tract Society.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible-class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held at the church No. 141 Chrystie-st., between Broom and Delancey sts., on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., and thereafter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. MR. LAFLEUR—OF MONTREAL, will, by especial request, deliver the sermon on the death of Mme. Feller, of Grande Ligne, in 2d-av. Church, near 11th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock (Dr. KENDRIC.)

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath schools at 9 and 2½. Sermon FRIDAY EVENING by Rev. HENRY GORDON, of Coila, N. Y.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, May 31, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—THE SIXTH AND last of the course of lectures on Church Principles, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., SUNDAY, May 31, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Religious Future of the American People.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL, (FORMERLY "CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION,") 14th-st., near Irving-place.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sunday School will be opened on Sunday next, May 31, at 9 A. M., for the season.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. A prayer meeting will follow the Evening service. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, 33D-ST., CORner of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Subject for morning, 10½ o'clock—*The Benefits of the Atonement*; evening, 7¾ o'clock—*Christian Baptism, Administration of, etc.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on subjects connected with "The Coming of the Lord," on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. No collection.

MRS. C. F. ALLYN SPEAKS BEFORE the Spiritualists at the Everitt Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10 and 7½ o'clock. At 11 A. M., Dr. J. R. NEWTON will explain his marvelous power of healing and give practical demonstrations.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING sermon by Rev. DAY K. LEE. In the evening, speaking for Howard Mission, and Little Wanderers will sing. Public invited.

PASTOR [illegible], OF NICE, ITALY, will give an account of the Evangelical movement in France, on SUNDAY, May 31, at 10½ A. M., in the church corner of 10th-st. and University-place, (Mr. KELLOGG'S.)

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. General experience meeting every Saturday Evening at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. HALLOCK AT 10½ o'clock, discourses upon the *Inefficacy of Religion Void of Philosophy*, and Hon. WARREN CHASE, at 7½ o'clock, discourses upon the *Broad and Narrow Way.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public are invited.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 54th-st., near 2d-av.—Services SUNDAY, May 31, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. Rev. J. B. C. BAUBIEN, Minister in charge.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. JOHN PARKER, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev J. S. INSKIP. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. L. JONES, former Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. by Dr. HOLDICK. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, of 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., West of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. J. KERMOTT, of Omaha, Nebraska, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. KNAPP.

ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at No. 138 West 24th-st., three times, at the usual hours. Preachers from abroad expected.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner 47th-st. and Madison-av. Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, will preach in the morning on "Church Unity." Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av. SUNDAY EVENING service at 8 o'clock. Anthem—"If ye love me, keep my Commandments."

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS. CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 31. Morning service 10½; evening 7½.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Duty of Christians toward Romanists.* Isaiah xiv., 21.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Dr. W. A. SCOTT'S,) near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. PLUMMER will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. Strangers invited.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—Service on WHITSUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Confirmation to be administered in the evening.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS, and every eye shall see him!—Second Advent meeting every SUNDAY, three times, at the hall corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Elder. S. W. BISHOP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PEW TO RENT IN ZION CHURCH—Madison-av. and 38th-st. Lessee of Pew No. 88, middle aisle, having left the City, offers it to rent. Inquire of ALFRED W. FRASER, Sexton and Furnishing Undertaker, No. 1,323 Broadway, or at church.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 30, 1868.

$51,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	200	Union Nav. Co	24⅝
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C	105⅝	40	do	24½
35,000	do ... b3	105½	100	Atlantic Mail	31⅞
70,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	112	50	do	34
5,000	do ... s3	112	100	Adams Ex	56⅝
50,000	do ... c	112	75	Wells-Far. Ex	25⅝
101,000	do ... b3	112	5	Am. Ex	53
3,000	U.S. 5-20s, C.'65, New	111¾	50	U. S. Ex. Co	55⅝
180,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d series	109⅝	300	Mer. U. Ex	28
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	71¼	30	do	28⅛
7,000	Tenn. 6s. new	70	700	N. Y. Cen	134
82,000	Vir. St. 6's...x c	58¾	200	do ... s30	134
500	do	58	1000	do	134⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	95	400	do	134⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s. New	58	100	do ... b30	134⅜
5,000	N. C. St. 6s...x c	69½	200	Erie R	71⅜
4,000	do	68¾	1000	do	71⅜
2,000	N. C. St. 6s..new	69	100	do ... b30	70⅝
25,000	Missouri 6s	93⅛	100	Hud. R.R	142
1,000	Mich.So.2d M	96	500	Reading R	95
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	115	100	M. S. & N. I	88⅝
13,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	5	Panama R	330
2,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc	80	600	Clev. & Pitts	88
2,000	T.&W.1st.Ex	94	350	Chi. & N. W. Pf	79⅛
1,000	G. W. 2d M	79	10	do	80
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	98	200	Clev. & Tol	109⅛
500	P., F. W. & C.1st	106	200	Chic. & R.I	97½
1,000	W.U Tel.7s.bds	82¼	400	do	97½
20	Shoe & Leather Bk	117¼	490	do	97
16	Continental Bank	104	10	Chic, B. & Q. R	150
100	Ocean Bank	108	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	78
200	Quick. Min	29⅛	200	T., W. & W	51⅝
300	Pacific Mail	95¼	200	do	51½
420	do	95	100	New-Jersey C R	119⅝
100	do	95⅛	112	do	119⅝
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	110½	700	P., F. W. & C	115
			1000	do ... b60	115
			600	do	114⅞
			300	Alt. & T. H	48⅛
			200	Ohio & Miss. R	3¾
			200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	10

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s, R. '62	108⅜	200	U. S. Ex	56
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s, C., '64	109⅝	25	Erie R. P	76
25,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s. C., '65	109⅝	200	Erie R	7 ¼
5,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s R., '65	111⅝	25	do	70
2,000	U.S. 5-20s,C.,'65, New	111¾	10	Reading R	94⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., 67 ... b3	112¼	200	do	95
53,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	105⅛	100	Hud. R. R	142
10,000	do ... b3	105½	100	Mich. Cen	120
5,500	do	105⅝	220	M. S. & N. I	88⅛
25,000	Tenn. St.6s. new	70	100	do	88⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s..x-c	59	100	Chi. & N. W	68¾
4,000	Mo. S. 6s	93	300	do	68⅝
100	Quicksilver	29	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	79⅛
50	Del. & Hud. C	164	400	Clev. & Tol	109¼
30	B. & B. Ass'n	112½	200	Chic. & R.I. R	97⅛
300	N. Y. Cent	133⅝	100	Mil. & St P Pf	77½
400	do	133½	100	Tol., W. & W	51⅛
			200	do	51⅛
			100	Tol., W.&W. Pf	69
			300	P. Ft. W. & C	116
			100	do	115⅞
			50	do	115⅝
			20	Chi. & Alton Pf	128⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	25¾	500	Pitts. Ft.W. & C	114¾
14	do	26⅛	300	Ohio & M. R	30⅞
100	Adams Ex	56⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I	88¼
300	Mer. U. Ex	27⅞	100	do	88⅛
100	do	28	100	do ... b10	88¼
100	do ... b10	28	100	do ... c	88⅛
100	Pacific Mail	95⅜	200	do ... b30	88⅝
100	do ... b10	95⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅝
200	West. U.Tel	38¼	200	Cl. & Tol	109⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	134	300	Chi. R. I. & P	97⅛
100	Quicksilver	29⅛	200	do ... b10	97¼
600	Erie R	71⅜	300	Chi. & N. W	68⅝
1200	Reading R	94⅜	100	Harlem R. R ... c	125
20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	109⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	79¾
10	do	109⅜	200	do	79⅞
100	Alt. & T. H	48⅛	200	do ... b15	79¾
200	Tol., W. & W	51⅛	100	Mariposa Prf	10
100	do	51⅛	200	do	9⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	56¾	1200	N. Y. Cen	133¾
100	Quicksilver	29⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R	143¾
100	do	29	100	do	142
100	do ... b15	29⅛	600	Reading R	94⅞
100	do ... c	29	200	do ... b30	95
200	Canton Co	51⅛	300	Tol., W. & W	51¼
400	Pacific Mail	95⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.Pf	77½
100	do ... s60	94⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅝
100	do ... b30	94⅞	100	P.,Ft. W.& C	115
100	do ... c	95⅛	400	do	115¼
200	W. U. Tel	38¼	100	do	115⅛
100	do	38⅛	100	do ... b10	115⅛
100	do ... b15	38⅛	800	M. S. & N. I	88⅝
10	Amer. Ex	53	100	do ... c	88⅞
100	Erie R	70⅜	200	do ... b10	88⅝
400	do	70⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅝
200	do ... c	70⅜	200	do	87
100	do ... b10	70⅜	100	Chi. R. I. & P	97⅜
20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	110⅝	500	C. & N. W. R	68⅝
40	do ... s60	111	600	do	68⅝
40	do	111¼	500	Chic. & N.W.Pf	79⅛
20	do	111⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex	56⅞	300	P., F. W. & C	116⅛
800	Canton Co	52¼	100	do	116¼
300	Pacific Mail	95½	100	do ... b5	116⅜
50	West. U. Tel	38	57	do	116
260	do	38¼	300	do	116⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅝	100	do ... b10	116½
100	do ... s30	133⅝	200	do	116⅝
100	do ... s5	133⅝	400	do ... b10	116¾
200	do ... b10	133⅞	300	Clev. & Pitts	88¼
600	Erie R	70⅝	200	do ... b15	88⅜
100	do ... b3	70½	200	do	88⅜
200	do ... b15	70⅝	300	Chic., R. I. & P	97⅝
200	Reading R	95	100	do ... b3	97¼
200	do	95⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R	68⅞
10	B. & B. Ass'n ... s60	109	100	Chi. & N.W.Pf	79⅜
100	Tol. W. & W	51⅛	100	do ... b10	79¾
100	Mil. & St. P	66¼	200	do	79⅜
800	M. S. & N. I. R	88⅞	100	do ... b5	79⅜
100	do ... b30	89	100	do ... b3	79⅜

SATURDAY, May 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅝@139¾ ℘ cent., the market steady, and the Cash Gold lending out *flat*—that is, free of interest on the Currency advanced by the borrowers. The transactions of the Gold Room are not large, considering the firmness in price, so close upon 140 ℘ cent. Speculators for a fall are disposed to caution because of the very heavy Export movement, which for the day's steamers amounted to $2,507,845; making for the whole week an Export of $4,211,723. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,305,000 for Customs, and paid out $1,645,000 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $2,615,000 on their Specie averages, and gain $3,400,000 in Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is up to $2,239,000, and the Loans $796,000 higher than last Monday. The Money market closed easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ℘ cent.

After the early Boards the Public Funds had another strongly upward turn, with much eagerness among the Brokers to buy at the advanced quotations, as given below, at the close of the day. There was a recovery in the 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s from the decline of Friday, and a further advance on 5-20s to 112⅝, sales and bid for more. The Treasury made no less than $27,905,050 of these Bonds during the week by conversion of the 7.30 ℘ cents., as follows:

Monday	$3,440,000	Thursday	$4,954,000
Tuesday	5,840,800	Friday	6,829,950
Wednesday	5,840,300	Saturday	11,000,000
Total			$27,905,050

The remarkable incident of the week in the line of the Public Funds was that the new Bonds should have advanced, upon this heavy conversion, from 110½ to 112⅝@112¾ ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the State Bonds were active in Tennessees, at 70 ℘ cent. for the new, and 71¼ was paid for the old; North Carolinas further advanced to 69@69½ ℘ cent; Missouris sold at 93⅛@93 ℘ cent., and the Virginias were on the recovery from the partial reaction of Friday; last sales 59 ℘ cent. The Railway Bonds advanced on the bidding prices for Northwests, Delaware and Lackawanna, Great Western of Illinois, New York Central 6 ℘ cents, and Terra Haute and Alton firsts; sales of the latter at 96 ℘ cent. The list generally was firm, but with only a moderate offering from sellers. Some further private sales of St. Louis and Iron Mountain first mortgage were made at 85 ℘ cent.

The Railway Shares looked dull through the early dealings of the forenoon in sympathy with a break in Erie from 71⅜ down to 69⅞ ℘ cent. The fluctuations in this Stock through the week were from 69⅞ to 73 and down to 69⅞, recovering to 70⅛@70⅜ ℘ cent. The firmness in New-York Central continued. The Western Roads were nearly all looking up at the close of the day, and an extra rise to 116⅝ ℘ cent. occurred in Fort Wayne. Pacific Mail was better than on Friday; the other Miscellaneous Shares inactive.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night—the Public Funds and the Railway market leaving off firm:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	105⅛	105⅝	Virginia 6s	59	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅞	Missouri	93	93
U. S. Con. 5-20s	111⅝	112⅝	Northwest	68⅛	68⅝
N. Y. Central	133⅝	133⅝	N. West Pref	78⅞	79⅜
Erie	71⅜	69⅞	Rock Island	97⅜	97⅜
Hudson	143	142	Fort Wayne	114⅞	116⅝
Reading	94⅝	95	W. U. Telegraph	38⅛	38⅛
Mich. Southern	88⅜	88⅞	M'chants' Union	27⅞	28⅛
Ohio and Miss	30⅝	30⅞	St. Paul Pref	77½	77⅝
Pittsburgh	87⅝	88¼	St. Paul Com	66⅝	66¼
Toledo	109⅛	109⅜	Pacific Mail	95⅛	95⅛
Wabash	51⅛	51	American Gold	139⅞	139⅝
Tenn 6s, new	70	70	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	142⅝	5-20 reg., 1865, new is	111⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	142⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	112⅝
6 ℘ cent. reg.'81	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅝
6 ℘ cent.sm'l c'pn 1881	115	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	120¼
500 & 1,000. 1881	115⅝	End. cou., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	10-40 reg	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	108½	7 3-10 2d series	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	109⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	110¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	110¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	68
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex. c.	71¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	70
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	105	Virginia 6s., ex c	59
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	108	Virginia 6s. new bds	57
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	103	Georgia 6s	83½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	97	Georgia 7s. new bonds	94
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	104	North Carolina 6s	84
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	69¾
Illinois reg., 1860	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	68½
Ill.6s. cou.'79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	93⅜
Ill. 6s. cou.'79 aft.1862	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is	97
Illinois c.6s.'79 aft.1865	100	California 7s	132
Illinois c.6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	115½
Merchants'	120	Irving	107½
Mechanics'	129½	Metropolitan	138
Union	118	Nassau	104
America	145	Shoe and Leather	117½
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	125
North River	113	Continental	104
National	112	St. Nicholas	107½
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Commonwealth	113
Leather Manuf's	160	Importers' & Trad's	130
Seventh Ward	113	Park	152
State of New-York	115	Manuf's& Merchants	103
Commerce	126	Central National	109
Mechanics' B'k Ass	118	First National	204½
Ocean	108	Fourth National	108
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	110
Chatham	149	Tenth National	105½
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Han.& St. Jos. Con	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95½	Lack. & West'n. bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Del. L. & W.1st M	97⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol & W.1st M ex'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	105	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865 '76	133	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	90
Erie 1st M.. Ex	102¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78¼
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1870	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	95
Buff., N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	97	Morris & Essex 1st M	89
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	106	Morris & Essex 2d M	89
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102⅜
Harlem 1st M	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	110	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	112½	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M	106
Chi. B. &Q. 8 ℘ c.1stM	113	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch.2d M	98½
Mich. So.7 ℘ c. 2d M	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv	92
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘c	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	79
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	97	Chi. & Alton Inc	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	96	Ohio & Miss. Con	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	88
Alton & T. H. 2dM. Inc	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	94½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M	91
Chic.& N.W. int.Bds	90½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	100
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	93	Chi.& G. East'n 1st M	85½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex bds	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M	93		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $19,469,296 11; payments, $26,365,390 37; balance, $94,677,986 37. The receipts include for Customs, $230,000; gold notes, $234,000.

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending May 30, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$374,000 00
Foreign Coins	$13,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	6,000 00	
United States Bullion	355,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		65,000 00
Foreign Coins	26,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	16,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	45,000 00	
United States Bullion (Old Coins)	1,000 00	
United States Bullion (Idaho)	......	
United States Bullion(Lake Superior)	1,500 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	15,000 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	1,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$374,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	$65,000 00	
Total		$439,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		$450,281 16
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		$120,783 24

The following is a statement of the business for the month of May in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York:

Receipts and Disbursements.

April 30, 1868—By Balance		$102,495,373 74
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$10,009,176 16	
On account of gold notes	8,173,750 00	
On account of internal revenue	251,125 99	
On account of three per cent. certificates	21,670,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	91,071 67	
On account of transfers	14,636,900 00	
On account of patent fees	4,057 90	
On account of miscellaneous	56,822,142 38	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	17,964,200 62	
On account of Assay Office	136,394 15	
On account of interest ac'ts	17,736,387 00	—147,695,205 87
Total		$250,190,579 61
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$121,891,234 35	
Post Office drafts	189,021 38	
Disbursing accounts	16,220,214 80	
Assay Office	68,315 17	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	17,053,376 54	
In currency	90,431 00	—155,512,593 24
Balance		$94,677,986 37
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$79,168,635 07	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	12,345,282 75	
Assay office	2,614,554 88	
Balance to Cr. interest accounts	549,513 67	— 94,677,986 37
Receipts for customs in the month of May, 1868		$10,009,176 16
Receipts for customs in the month of May, 1867		9,634,697 06
Receipts for customs in the month of May, increase, 1868		$474,479 10

The following is the export of Specie for the week ending May 30:

May 26—Saxonia, Hamburg, American Gold	$419,900
May 26—Saxonia, Hamburg, Silver Coin	1,000
May 26—Manhattan, Liverpool, Spanish Doubloons	3,000
May 27—Russia, Liverpool, American Gold	1,010,000
May 28—Columbia, Havana, American Silver	11,200
May 28—Hansa, Bremen, American Gold	250,000
May 28—Hansa, Bremen, Prussian Silver	5,040
May 28—Hansa, Bremen, Foreign Silver	1,200
May 28—Schooner Enchantress, Para, American Coin	1,538
May 28—Bark Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Doubloons	1,000
May 30—City of London, Liverpool, American Gold	960,000
May 30—Europe, Havre, Gold Bars	503,645
May 30—Europe, Havre, American Gold	1,025,000
May 30—Europe, Havre, Foreign Silver	18,200
May 30—Europe, Havre, Mexican Dollars	1,000
Total	$4,211,723

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending May 29, 1868, was $5,635, 567.

The income of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported in the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From	1867.	1868.
Passengers	$1,612,638 25	$1,622,641 02
Freight	333,381 91	321,511 67
Express, &c	101,651 41	195,790 12
Mails	20,588 40	23,865 90
Other sources	....	54,700 54
Total	$2,068,260 05	$2,218,509 15

The expenses of 1867–68 were:

Repairs of road	$241,677 47	
Repairs of bridges	14,730 92	
Repairs of buildings	29,741 34	
Repairs of engines	76,690 41	
Repairs of cars	118,608 57	
Repairs of tools, &c	7,006 27	
Fuel	101,043 15	
Oil, waste, &c	22,226 21	
Haulage	71,943 05	
Legal expenses	26,915 02	
Damages	13,275 65	
Station labor and expenses, including loading and unloading freight	116,650 75	
General expenses	18,941 89	
Agents and clerks	44,702 07	
Train men	116,995 74	
Switch and signal men	13,283 20	
Watchmen and porters	17,863 85	
Rents	10,828 97	
Insurance	10,139 51	
All other expenses	4,163 58	— 1,077,427 62
Balance		$1,141,081 53
Deducting:		
Taxes	$145,212 71	
Coupon interest	64,425 00	
Loss operating Canal Road	16,673 72	—226,401 43
Net gain		$914,680 10
Less:		
Paid for new engines and cars to cover depreciation	$69,997 66	
New depots at Norwich and Stamford	44,228 62	—114,226 28
Leaving for dividends and permanent improvements		$800,453 82

The resources for the past year and the disposition of the same have been as follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand April 1, 1867	$516,736 05
Proceeds allotted stock	1,000 00
Materials on hand April 1, 1867	247,024 59
Earnings—transportation	1,141,081 53
Total	$1,905,842 17

PAYMENTS.

Dividends, July, 1867, and January, 1868, 5 per cent. each	$600,000 00
Taxes	145,212 71
Coupon interest	64,425 00
Final settlement Schuyler fraud	109,125 70
Due from William Bement, (former Treasurer)	88,255 05
Purchase of additional real estate	80,101 21
New depots, Stamford and Norwalk	44,228 62
Additional equipment to cover depreciation	69,997 66
Decrease in accounts payable	18,627 20
Retired bonds	17,000 00
Loss operating Canal Road	16,763 72
Materials for coming season	274,934 71
Cash on hand April 1, 1868	377,170 59
Total, as above	$1,905,842 17

The Company have 37 locomotives, 77 passenger, 24 mail and baggage, and 450 freight cars—of which there are in use on the Canal Road: 6 locomotives, 6 passenger, 3 baggage and mail, and 150 freight cars. Miles run by passenger trains, 596,923; by freight and service trains, 185,765; by express freight trains, 44,835—total, 827,523. Number of passengers carried, 1,963,791; do., carried one mile, 67,095,092. Tons of freight moved, 109,025; do., moved one mile, 6,279,840. There have passed over the road during the year, 8,842 passenger, and 2,081 freight trains. During the past twelve years 16,314,497 passengers have been transported over this road, without any accident to any train while on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, that caused the loss of a single life or limb to any passenger so transported.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Railroad, including the franchise, right of way, grading, masonry, bridging, fencing, superstructure, iron, station houses, shops, fixtures, machinery, engineering, interest, discount on bonds, &c	$4,370,611 35
Loss by the Schuyler fraud (all settled)	1,772,868 60
Equipment—Locomotives, cars, &c	900,000 00
Real estate in the cities of New-York and New-Haven	176,346 87
Forfeited Stock—Allotments not taken	47,900 00
Due from Wm. Bement	88,255 05
Materials and supplies on hand	274,934 71
Cash in bank and due from agents, &c	377,170 59
Total	$8,008,087 26
Capital stock, 60,000 shares	$6,000,000 00
Bonds payable Dec. 1, 1866, past due	3,000 00
Bonds payable October, 1875, interest at 6 per cent., coupons due April 1 and Oct. 1, annually	1,059,500 00
Interest and dividends unpaid	38,330 00
Accounts payable, March pay rolls and balances due connecting roads	201,088 66
Profit and loss	706,168 60
Total as above	$8,008,087 26

President—WM. D. BISHOP.

Directors—Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; Jonathan Godfrey, Southport; Nathan A. Baldwin, Milford.

Treasurer—John T. Shelton.

Secretary—Edward I. Sanford.

Superintendent—James H. Hoyt.

The Rock Island Election.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company:

As it has been asserted in an anonymous communication, published in one or two of the City papers, that, in consenting to act as the Committee of Stockholders and to solicit your proxies, we have acted under a misapprehension of facts, and have been deceived by misrepresentations, we beg leave to say that such a charge is entirely unfounded, and that we have acted throughout with a full knowledge and understanding of all the facts and circumstances connected with the controversy.

We wish also to state, that the assertions in some of the communications made, that we are connected with any "ring of speculators" or with any "Northwestern Road party," are entirely unfounded. In what we have done we have been actuated by the best motives, by a desire and determination to do what we can fairly and honorably to protect our property and at the same time to discharge a duty which we believe we owe, not only to ourselves and our associates in this Railroad Company, but which we owe to all who are interested in corporations; that is, to test the right of Directors of corporations to retain their office in defiance of the wishes of stockholders, and to keep themselves in power by means of State legislation.

We desire that the annual meeting and election shall be held and, if possible, that the stockholders should by votes change the Board of Directors and place in power others who they believe will more nearly represent them.

We desire to secure this result, for the following reasons:

1. Because we believe that this is the surest, most expeditious, if not the only way to put an end to the litigation in which the Company has been involved by the conduct of Mr. TRACY and his associates.

2. Because we disapprove of the manner in which Mr. TRACY and his associates have conducted this litigation on behalf of the Company. It has been stated in affidavits presented to the Court that Mr. TRACY had retained over twelve lawyers in New-York, as many more in Illinois, and a large number in Iowa; and before he left this State, some weeks ago, he stated to one of our Committee that the law-expenses would then cost $200,000.

3. Because Mr. TRACY has no right, in our judgment, to use his power, position and influence, as the President of the Company and that of the Directors, and still less the funds and property of the Company, for the purpose of supporting himself in a contest in which he is opposed to the wishes of the stockholders and the interests of the Company.

After being defeated in New-York he retreated to Illinois, and thence into Iowa, from which place we fear he intends to carry on a guerrilla warfare, in which the money of the Company will be expended, and in which he can be successful only at the expense of the Corporation. We desire to put an end to all this litigation by electing a new Board of Directors.

4. Furthermore, in our opinion, the character and reputation of the corporation has been injured by the closing of the transfer office in New-York, the removal of the books from this State to Iowa, and by the withdrawal of the Board of Directors into the latter State. In our judgment, if, for any reason, Mr. TRACY and his associates cannot present themselves in the States of New-York or Illinois, but are obliged to keep within the bounds of Iowa, they should cease to be the President and Directors of a corporation created by the law of Illinois, and which for twenty years has been accustomed to have an office in this City.

5. Complaint is made that those who now have the control of the corporation have no interest in it. We believe that many of the present Board do not own a share of stock, while those who own any, own but a small amount.

It must be recollected that all the New-York Directors (except two) resigned about six weeks ago, and Mr. TRACY, in their places, substituted persons living in Illinois and Iowa.

We believe that not one hundred shares of the stock are owned in Iowa, and not five hundred shares in Illinois, and all the rest is owned in New-York and the vicinity, and yet but two Directors reside in New-York, and they would not be in, if TRACY could have got them out.

These are the reasons why we have consented to act as a Committee of Stockholders at the approaching election.

It may be proper to contradict some other assertions contained in the newspaper articles referred to.

The statement that the present corporation is an Iowa corporation is an entire misapprehension, and we cannot imagine any grounds for such an assertion, in the face of the fact and of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in which it was held, that the Iowa law, on which TRACY relies for the extension of his term of office, was not binding on the Consolidated Company, for the very reason that such Company was not an Iowa corporation, so as to be subject to her laws, but that it remained an Illinois corporation and subject to her laws.

U. A. MURDOCK, HENRY BLOOD,
W. H. APPLETON, D. P. MORGAN,
GEO. J. FORREST.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1868.

The Rock Island Contest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Directors of the Rock Island Company who desire to retain for another year, against the wishes of the Stockholders, the offices which they have already held for two years without the consent of the Stockholders, seem determined to bring into the present controversy matters which have nothing to do with the issues between themselves and the Directors. Instead of meeting fairly and squarely the point made by the Stockholders—that they are entitled as matter of right to hold an election in June, 1868, because that is secured by the charter, and that the attempted extension of the term of these Directors by means of the Iowa act is a fraud, and a gross injustice—these Directors assuming it as a fact that if an election be held they will be turned out, are endeavoring to show that the policy of the Stockholders differs from their own. They admit that the Stockholders differ with them upon various points of great moment, and which involve serious and important considerations; but they insist that they should not be turned out and this they think will be a great calamity. We venture to differ with these Directors on this point. We think that the Stockholders have the right to determine and fix the policy of the Company, and that their decision is to control, and that whenever they have settled the policy it is the duty of the Directors to carry it out, and if they cannot do so consistently with their own views, it is their business to retire and allow their places to be filled by those who really represent the Stockholders, and are disposed to carry out their views. Whether this is the true rule by which corporate bodies are to be governed, is the only question really involved in the controversy between the Rock Island Stockholders and their Directors. Inasmuch, however, as TRACY and his party seek to cover up the real points by immaterial and irrelevant suggestions, it may be proper to remove them in order that the subjects of controversy may be reduced to their natural proportions.

It is charged that the Stockholders who now seek to hold the election and to vote for a Board of Directors are opposed to the extension of the road to Council Bluffs. This charge we believe to be wholly unfounded, and on the contrary it has been, as we are informed, stated on various occasions by the authority of the Stockholders in the courts and over their signatures, that they were not opposed to the extension of the road to the Missouri River, but that while willing that such extension should be made they desired that the large sums involved in such extension should be expended by Directors in whose selection they should have a voice, and that the prosecution of so great an enterprise and at such great expense should not be intrusted to those who were charged with being interested in the contracts for construction and in whose confidence they had lost confidence.

That such was the feeling expressed by the Stockholders those who are familiar with the controversy well knew. And it was charged by the Stockholders that one of the objects of TRACY and his party in desiring to retain their offices for another year was, to secure the opportunity to expend the large sum of money which the extension would cost and to make profit out of the contracts to the prejudice of the Stockholders, and at the same time to prevent the latter from too closely investigating the transaction. It is needless therefore for the Tracy party to attempt to divert the attention of the public from the true issues by any such device as that.

It is also stated by some of those in the Tracy interest that the action of the Stockholders is influenced by a desire to promote the interests of the Northwestern Company. To any one who knows the facts of the case, this will seem to be a groundless and wicked statement. The best evidence on this subject was furnished to the courts on the recent trials in this City and in Chicago, and it was there distinctly shown that the man who was opposed to the extension of the road to the Missouri River was JOHN F. TRACY, and that he (TRACY) was negotiating as late as November of last year for the control of the Northwest Company, for the purpose of carrying out his projects. Affidavits were furnished to the Court from five different persons, showing that TRACY and his party were opposed to the extension of the road, and were doing all they could to prevent it. In the face of these facts, TRACY and his colleagues had the assurance to represent the contrary to the Iowa Legislature, and now the same representation is made on their behalf by some of those who are more interested in keeping TRACY in office than in promoting the welfare of the road.

It would seem, therefore, that the two statements which alone are put forth by TRACY and his associates as a reason why they should not be turned out are unfounded. They have not yet met the issue raised by the Stockholders. When they give some good, nay even some plausible excuse, why the Stockholders should not exercise their right to elect a new Board, it will be time enough to consider it.

Since the above was written my attention has been called to the statement that the present corporation is an Iowa corporation and that it purchased the Chicago and Rock Island property. Two more wicked, willful and malicious falsehoods could not have been penned, and there is no pretence for any such assertion. A party who is driven to such perversion of the truth must be hard pressed and in bad condition. The simple fact is just the reverse. It was the Chicago and Rock Island Company of Illinois which bought and paid for the old Mississippi and Missouri Road, and which road now belongs to the present consolidated Company. The very ground on which our Supreme Court here decided that the act of the Iowa Legislature, on which TRACY relies for his extension of power was invalid, was that the corporation *was an Illinois corporation*. Another wicked perversion of fact is the statement that in the Illinois litigation the offer was made that if the suits were withdrawn the Directors would hold an election. The reverse is the fact. One of two things is certain—either TRACY never made the offer, or if he did he acted in bad faith and never intended to carry it out by holding an election. If he did intend to have the election, then it is clear that the pretence that an election cannot be held because of the Iowa act, is a false pretence, because the Iowa act was then in full force, and was then just as much of an obstable as it is now, and certainly is no greater now than it was then.

The communications inserted by the Tracy party in the papers not only contain false statements and are designed to deceive and mislead, but they are used as the means of calumniating and vilifying the very respectable and highly esteemed gentlemen who have consented to act as Committee of Stockholders. The Committee are too well known in this community to require any indorsement, and if anything could be urged against them, which we do not believe, they have never to our knowledge been guilty of making an overissue of stock or of running away to avoid punishment.

HEAVY STOCKHOLDERS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, *at par and accrued interest, in currency.* These securities are based on one of the most important and productive railroad lines in the country—a line exempt from competition, and secured against ordinary contingencies by the aid of the United States Government. The completed portion of the road is earning three times the annual interest liabilities from local traffic merely. Information given and bonds for sale by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Reduction of the National Guard—Current News and Gossip.

The following changes have occurred among the Commissioned officers of the National Guard during the week ending May 23:

COMMISSIONED.

Twentieth Brigade—Wm. Rumsey, Brigade Inspector, *vice* Bennitt, resigned.

Seventh Regiment—Edmund P. Rogers, Captain, *vice* Rogers, resigned.

Ninth Regiment—Arthur Blaney, Captain, *vice* Durnin, resigned; Edward H. Andrews, First Lieutenant, *vice* Van Alt, resigned; George W. J. Cole, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Blaney, promoted; Thomas J. Robertson, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Knipe, resigned.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—Stephen Merritt, Jr., Chaplain, original vacancy; Alexander Campbell, Captain, *vice* Coulter, promoted; Alexander Graham, First Lieutenant, *vice* Campbell promoted; John F. Coulter, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Graham, promoted; Robert Gibson, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Miller, dropped from rolls; William McKenzie, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Miller promoted; George C. Gourlay, Second Lieutenant, *vice* McPherson, resigned.

First Regiment Cavalry—Frederick G. Keller, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wehman.

RESIGNED.

First Brigade—Commissary of Subsistence, Theodore Mallaby, Jr.

Second Regiment—James Gallagher, Captain; John W. Leonard, Captain, full discharge; James Freel, Captain.

Third Regiment—Frederick Boschert, Captain David H. Humphreys, First Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment—F. J. Steers, Captain.

Sixth Regiment—Charles D. Taylor, Second Lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment—George Kreamer, Second Lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment—C. S. Strong, Major.

Forty-seventh Regiment—George W. Head, Captain.

Ninet-sixthy Regiment—Frank Solmer, First Lieutenant; Otto Meyer, Adjutant.

First Artillery Regiment—Edward Beiling, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Wolf, First Lieutenant.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE FORCES.

The following circular, issued by the Adjutant-General, will prove of interest:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 28, 1868.
(Circular.)

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law reducing the maximum number of the National Guard to thirty thousand. This necessitates a reduction of the present organized force twenty thousand and the disbandment of many organizations. The reduction to be made will be in the country organizations mainly, with such in the cities as best can be spared from the service. From necessity the city organizations must be retained, as the opportunities they have for easy assembling and the means they have for drills and parades, make them the most reliable and the most available in case of their services being required.

I have no doubt but that many officers will feel sorely aggrieved in being summarily deprived of their commands, especially when at great labor and a large expenditure of private means, they have labored energetically to perfect their organizations, and have sustained the same against all obstacles hurled in their way, and the sneers and taunts of those who take pride in degrading the office of the citizen soldier. And that in many cases, in the disbandment of organizations, a seeming injustice may be conceived, but this is all dispelled when the good of the service is regarded. It is certainly unwise for the State to attempt the sustenance of a larger force than it can provide for in a manner such as the interests of the organization demand. A smaller force, well cared for, is of more service than a larger one, illy supplied. It is this principle that has governed in the reduction now to be made.

I trust that commanding officers will acquiesce cheerfully in the order about to be issued, and take immediate steps to comply with its provisions. Very respectfully,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

In the instructions to Assessors, issued recently by the Adjutant-General of the State, we find a list of those persons actually exempt from militia duty. The Assessors are instructed to place upon the rolls, as subject to military duty, and therefore liable for the annual tax of one dollar:

1. Every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45.

2. Every able-bodied male person of foreign birth, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who has declared, on oath, his intention to become a citizen; that is, has taken out his first papers for naturalization.

The following persons are, however, exempt:

1. All persons at the time in the military or naval service of the United States.
2. All ministers of the gospel.
3. All persons who have served as commissioned officers for seven years in the militia of this State, or any other of the United States, and have been honorably discharged from service.
4. All persons who have served for seven years as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates in any uniformed company of the militia of this State.
5. All officers and members now serving in the National Guard of this State.
6. The following officers of the United States: The Vice-President, all Judicial and Executive officers, the members and officers of both Houses of Congress, all Custom House officers, clerks and inspectors, and all post officers.
7. All stage-drivers employed in the conveyance of the United States mails, and all ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post route.
8. All pilots and all mariners actually employed in sea service.
9. All idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes.
10. All supernumerary officers of the National Guard who exhibit a certificate of the Adjutant-General showing them entitled to the benefit prescribed for this class of officers. Officers not having certificates will not be exempted.

N. B.—It will be specially noted that persons who have served in the military and naval forces of the United States, and firemen, are not now exempt; the provisions of law granting such exemption have been recently suspended.

SECOND BRIGADE.

The several regiments of this Brigade will parade for practice in evolution of the line, dress parade and review, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, on Tompkins-square. Brigade line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right resting on Eighth-street, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments will make requisition for a sufficient quantity of percussion caps to allow 25 rounds to each of the rank and file. Col. Teller, commanding First Regiment Artillery, will order one battery mounted, and detail Battery H, mounted for escort and guard duty, and make requisition for sufficient ammunition to fire the salutes on the ground. Col. John E. Bendix, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Third Regiment Infantry, is excused from parading with his regiment. The field officers and brigade staff, in civil dress, will assemble for instructions at the Armory of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, corner Broadway and Fourth-street, on Friday, 5th June, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The following appointment is announced: Quartermaster S. E. Morse promoted Brigade Engineer, with the rank of Major, *vice* B. S. Church, resigned.

EXCURSION BATTALION TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capts. Vose and Cullen announce that, in view of the Boston excursion, battalion drills of D and B companies are ordered as follows: Monday evening, June 1; Monday evening, June 8; assembly at 8 o'clock; Adjutant's call fifteen minutes thereafter; drummers will report to the acting Adjutant in the large drill-room at 8 o'clock each evening. D and B companies are expected to be present in full force. Members of the regiment who contemplate accompanying either of the companies upon this excursion are requested to attend these drills, even should they not be able at present to decide positively if they can go.

THIRD BRIGADE DRILL MOVEMENT.

The following is the list of movements designated for the practice of the brigade, on the occasion of the drill to be held on Tompkin-square, Tuesday, June 9: To form line of masses, battalion column by division right in front, at full distance; dress parade; review in line, battalion columns; columns close in mass; to the right, column of masses; to pass in review; to the left, line of masses and close the review; on third battalion take deploying intervals; deploy masses; to open ranks; to close ranks; to open ranks for review, being in line of battalions deployed; to close rank; firings; line of masses on first division, fourth battalion; to advance in line of battle, line of masses; to halt the line of masses; face to the rear; to advance in line of battle, line of masses; to face to the rear and halt; to rectify the alignment; to advance in line of battle, line of masses; to march the line in retreat, (being in march;) to face to the rear in march and halt; to change direction to the right from a halt; face to the rear; change direction to the left, (face to the right;) change direction to the left, (from a halt;) face to the rear; change direction to the right, (face to the left;) to advance in line of battle, (line of masses;) to halt the line of masses; column of masses on first battalion, right in front: to the left, line of masses on first battalion; column of masses on sixth battalion, left in front; to the right, line of masses on first battalion; to face to the rear; to advance in line of battle, line of masses; to face to the rear in march and halt; to the right, column of masses; change direction by the left flank; change direction by the right flank; to face to the rear, (being in column, right in front;) to change direction, right flank; to change direction by the left flank; to face to the front, (being in column, left in front;) to the left, line of masses; fix bayonets; to form square from line of masses; to fire by file, (being in square;) reduce square; columns close in mass; column of masses on first battalion, right in front; to deploy column on first division in each battalion, (to the left;) to break by company to the right; to march in column at full distance; to march the column in retreat; to face to the rear and halt, being in column of companies, (in march.)

ENCAMPMENT BY THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The project of an encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment was brought up before its Board of Officers on the 29th instant, when it was resolved that the regiment should go into camp at some place in the vicinity of New-York (Long Branch being the most talked of) for four days during the latter part of August or first of September. The object of the excursion is exclusively military, and while every facility will be afforded the command for enjoyment, any violation of discipline, or improper conduct, will be punished to the full extent of military law. The intention is to make this an encampment for instruction in the many essential matters that cannot be taught in a city armory, particularly in rifle practice, to which most of the time will be devoted. The firing will be carried on in the manner adopted by the English at their Wimbledon meetings, and it is proposed that the following series of prizes shall be given, viz.: To the best marksman, a beautiful sporting rifle; to the second, a pair of pistols; to the third, a handsome badge, and to the company making the best volley firing, a handsome water cooler. These prizes will be distributed on the last day of the encampment, the ceremony closing by a grand hop given by the regiment to their friends. A committee of the officers has been appointed to carry out this programme, which presents so many admirable features as to have already excited a *furore* in the regiment, and which will unquestionably make it a great success. It is not intended, however, that this encampment shall interfere in any way with the proposed excursion of Companies B and D to Boston in July, as it will be postponed until after their return, so as not to disturb their plans. These companies have made all their arrangements, and expect not only to go, but, while in camp after their return, to crow a good deal over those who did not accompany them on their Boston trip.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade, fully uniformed, on Thursday, the 11th of June, for drill and review. Regimental line will be formed in Hester-street, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. Colors to be received on the ground.

According to Brigade Orders No. 67, a Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment is ordered, the Court to consist of Capt. John E. Meyer as President, and Commissary Frederick W. Lutz as Recorder, and will convene on the 23d day of June, 1868, at the Armory of this Regiment, Nos. 156 to 160 Hester-street, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At the battalion drill of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn on Tuesday last, Brig. Gen. T. V. Meserole, the former Colonel of the regiment, was presented by Sergt. Johnson, of Company D, with a handsome set of silver ware, in the name of the rank and file of the command. This splendid testimonial cost $1,200, and was manufactured by Brown & Spaulding, of this City.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces in recent orders that the system of instruction for drum and fife practice, as introduced by Gardiner A. Strube, Drum-Major Twelfth Regiment National Guard of the State of New-York, has been adopted and prescribed for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

The Twenty-third Regiment parade on Thursday next for drill and target practice. Line will be formed in Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M., the forenoon being devoted to target practice, and the afternoon to drill by battalion at the Prospect Park. The best shot in each company is to have a medal.

At an election held in Battery G, First Artillery, for the purpose of electing a First Lieutenant, *vice* Johnson B. Kiersted, resigned, held at the armory, corner White and Elm streets, Tuesday evening, May 26, Orderly W. B. Dimon was elected by a two-third vote over Second Lieut. W. A. Stoutenburgh, the opposing candidate. Corporal Samuel S. Ferriss was elected Orderly. Senior Second Lieut. S. M. Wright, of this Company, has been appointed Adjutant by Col. Daniel W. Teller.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 18, from Brigade Headquarters, dated May 28, 1868, an election will be held at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Friday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Colonel, which has become vacant by the Cashiering of Col. Wm. H. Farrar by a General Court Martial.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages not so much an object as in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK FOR some more families; also, ladies' robes, undergarments, children's outfits, made to order at her own residence. Call at No. 524 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 18, RESIDING with his parents in the City, a situation in a mercantile house, bank, or insurance office; first-class recommendations; speaks English and German correctly; good situation more of an object than compensation. Address J. V., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm style of WOOD & WEED, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM B. WOOD alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the aforesaid late limited copartnership and sign its name in liquidation.

WILLIAM B. WOOD, JAMES A. WEED, } General Partners.
LYMAN NICHOLS, ALVAH CROCKER, MOSES WOOD, } Special Partners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

CAUTION—LOOK OUT, GOOD NEWS FOR ALL, the never failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe, born with a natural gift, the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals past, present and future, and all the affairs through life; also your thoughts as you enter the room, the name of the person you will marry, according to the sciences, also the likeness of your future husband or absent friends; brings together those long separated, causes speedy marriages, which is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her; she succeeds, all others fail; lucky numbers free; fee 25 to 50 cents; planet reading $1; gents not admitted. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

(NEAR BLEECKER-ST.)

will open on

MONDAY, JUNE 1,

A full line of

RICH PARIS SILKS

in all the desirable shades at $2 25 per yard.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS

AND MANTILLAS,

MOURNING AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,

which we offer at exceedingly low prices.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will open on MONDAY, JUNE 1,
Two cases of their well-known
PONSON BLACK GROS GRAIN,
at $3 per yard, worth $3 75.
Also,
Several cases new
DRESS GOODS,
from 37½ cents upward.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS,

Muslin Curtains,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of

PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,

WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."

All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR; ALSO, JUST OPENED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

IRON GRENADINE BAREGES

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

ARMURE POPLINS, (A NEW ARTICLE,)

SILK-WARP MOHAIRS,

EPINGLINES,

SERGES,

AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR

WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST OPENED A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

SILK AND CLOTH BASQUINES,

CASSACKS, SACQUES, &c.,

IN ALL THE NEW AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

250 PIECES ALPACAS,
in all the new colors and shades, from 30c. to 60c. per yard.
180 PIECES CHENE POPLINS,
the most desirable styles of the season, from 37½c. to 75c. per yard.
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
much enlarged and elegant store.

CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES!

Cheapest offering in 1868.
CLOTH SACQUES for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH SACQUES for $4, worth $8.
CLOTH SACQUES for $5, worth $10.
SILK SACQUES for $6 are very good.
SILK SACQUES for $8 are handsome.
SILK SACQUES for $10 are elegant.
SILK SACQUES for $12 are superb.
SILK SACQUES for $14, $16, $18 and $20 are unsurpassed.
SACQUES 50 per cent. less than anywhere,
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
greatly enlarged and newly-fitted up store.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S THIS WEEK.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
All 15c. MUSLINS marked down to 10c.
All 18c. MUSLINS marked down to 12½c.
All 20c. MUSLINS marked down to 15c.
30c. DRESS GOODS marked down to 25c.
40c. DRESS GOODS marked down to 30c.
50c. DRESS GOODS marked down to 37c.
75c. ALPACAS marked down to 50c.
All MARSEILLES QUILTS marked down $2 50.
All CASSIMERES marked down 25c. a yard.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1.
WHITE GOODS of all kinds very cheap.
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
1,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 PARASOLS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75
500 BEADED PARASOLS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
1,000 BEADED and LINED, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
100 PONGEES, all colored linings.
RUFFLED PARASOLS CHEAP.
500 CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, 75c., $1.
COME THIS WEEK FOR THESE GOODS.
THE FIRM READS FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., New-York, and No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, June 1, make
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS, LADIES' DRESS HATS,
MANTILLAS, REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH BROCHE DO., REAL LACE
AND LAMA POINTES, MORNING ROBES,
BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.,
FROM LATE IMPORTATIONS AND THE RECENT
LARGE AUCTION SALES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer
CARPET AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT THE LATE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT
LARGE ADVANCE IN PRICES IN EUROPE.
BROADWAY AND 10TH STS.

BATHING SUITS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
NEW AND HANDSOME,
AT $4 EACH AND UPWARD,
Will be exhibited on MONDAY, June 1.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS

OF THE NEWEST AND RICHEST DESCRIPTION,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, WE WILL offer at retail the balance of our stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, SACQUES AND MANTLES,

At a very great sacrifice.

ALSO,

PARIS MADE SACQUES, BASQUINES, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,

Of the newest styles,

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

SILK SACQUES from $18 to $25, formerly $35 to $50,
CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $50.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHOICE STYLES OF GRENADINES,
AND ROBES IN SELECT PATTERNS,
Organdies at less than half cost of importation.
Paris Spring and Summer Silks in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SUMMER HOSIERY

AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,
Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Stair-rods, &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Beds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING THE FINEST SELECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

REDUCED PRICES.

We have reduced our goods to astonishingly
LOW PRICES,
and have decided to sell our whole Spring stock

VERY LOW,

that we may be enabled in the Fall to present to our customers new, fresh and seasonable goods, throughout all our departments;
THEREFORE,
our customers will find at our Parasol Counter
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

At our STRAW GOODS counter,
All the most fashionable shapes in
Plain and Fancy Bonnets and Round Hats.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In our RIBBON DEPARTMENT,
All our Velvet Ribbons, Hat Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons, Colored Crapes, French Flowers,
Satins, Silks and Velvets,
At a TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

In our Lace and Embroidery Department, not only is there a GREAT REDUCTION throughout the WHOLE STOCK, but, in addition, we are
Offering GREAT BARGAINS in
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

At our TRIMMING COUNTERS,
All the popular styles of
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

At our HOSIERY COUNTER will be found a complete stock of very desirable goods
For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear,
At a GREAT REDUCTION.

In our LINEN HDKF. DEPARTMENT, we have made a GREAT REDUCTION in our WHOLE STOCK of
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GERMAN AND FRENCH CORSETS, &c.

In our HOUSEKEEPING and WHITE GOODS STOCK, the same reduction will be found.

In Toilet articles, Perfumery, and small wares, our assortment of best quality goods is complete,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have made such a reduction in price on our stock of
FRENCH ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS
that our customers will not only be enabled (on account of the GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES throughout the whole store) to buy what they really need, but will be ASTONISHED to find a SURPLUS in their POCKETS, which they can invest at our
FANCY GOODS COUNTERS,
TO GRATIFY
their taste for the BEAUTIFUL.
R. H. MACY.
No. 62 West 14th-st., and
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

THE GREAT UP-TOWN DEPOT

FOR MUSLIN AND LINEN GOODS.
Yard-wide muslins for 12½c., worth 20c.; linen towels for 12½c.; napkins for 12½c.; table linens and damask from auction, selling for two-thirds of the cost of importation, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

THE CHEAPEST PARASOLS

are those which are sold for $1 and $1 25, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

H. O'FARRELL is offering his entire stock of Royal Velvets, Body and Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and super Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, 1,000 pieces fancy white and red-check Canton Mattings, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at lower prices than any other house in this City. Hotels and boarding houses supplied at wholesale prices. Save your money by calling on him at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL—FURNITURE.

In consideration of our very large stock, the largest in the City, of parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, and the late dull season, I have reduced the prices of all goods to a fabulously low figure.
All goods warranted.
Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Furniture at a bargain, for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with reps or haircloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, and $150; also, great variety parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bookcases, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

2,000 PATENT COTS, SUITABLE FOR hotels and watering places, also for the South, West Indies and California trade—they require no mattress in warm weather, and very thin ones in cold. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Call and see them, at COLTON'S, No. 724 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, desires a situation in a family, in or near the City, for the months of July and August, to give lessons in French, music, and English. Address H. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady experienced in teaching English, music and French wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

SPANISH TAUGHT BY AN EDUCATED young Spanish gentleman, who speaks French and English, at the pupils' residence; best references given. Address J. A., Box 3,881 Post Office.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. E. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 29, 1868 as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 08 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 88 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad Stock and Bonds.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Preferred and Common Stock.

BY M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days. Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

UNION AND LOGANSPORT SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at the low rate of 85 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road between Union, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana, being a link in the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Connection between Chicago and the east, are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the first mortgage bonds of that Company. For further particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next, at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., to fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000 per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented upon an annual meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON, ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN P. DE PEYSTER, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL, WM. J. HOPPE.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each, on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of May.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors not then attending. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE on June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,) will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. Books of the transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committees.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present the same for payment at the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, doing this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on presentation.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on

MONDAY, JUNE 1

next, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGETT, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA and Warsaw Railway Company, due on the 1st June prox. will be paid at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due June 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 52 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN

from my iron safes, between Saturday night, 23d inst., and Sunday, 24 M., 24th inst., the following, viz.:

1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 119,914.
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 122,871.
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 126,574.
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 119,915.
1 Cluster Diamond Ring, 8 stones.
1 Cluster Diamond Pin, 6 or 7 stones.
1 Gold Watch and Chain.
3 Solitaire Diamond Studs.

And

$200 in Post Office and Internal Revenue Stamps, of various denominations, up to $5.

Also,

20 Shares Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the stolen valuables, or proportionably for any part thereof.

GERARD BETTS,
No. 7 Old-slip.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 23, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY.—The Legislature of Iowa, by an act passed unanimously, has postponed the election till June, 1869, and the State of Iowa, by its Attorney-General, has obtained and served upon the officers and Directors of the Company an injunction which forbids the Directors and Stockholders of the Company, and their agents, attorneys, servants and counselors, and all persons acting by or under them, from calling any meeting for an election or taking any action in such a meeting prior to June, 1869.

No election or Stockholders' meeting of this Company can, therefore, or will be held in June next. Any attempt to hold such election or meeting in pursuance of the irregular and irresponsible notification which has appeared, would be a violation of law and a breach of the injunction of the Court.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY, by order of the Board of Directors, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at Merchants' Exchange, Old State House, Boston, about 400,000 feet of land, comprising about 150 lots, on Huntington, St. James and Columbus ave., Marlboro, Worcan, Hampden, Camden, Springfield and Northampton sts.

TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash, and the balance in six, nine and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; or if all cash is paid by the purchaser, a discount of 2 per cent. will be made.

Plans, catalogues and all other particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

G. T. W. BRAHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., May 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a note made by N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, for ten thousand dollars, dated New-York, April 4, 1868, payable sixty days after date to the order of Mr. F. WIGHT, at the Phenix National Bank, has been lost or mislaid, and that payment thereof has been stopped.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Attorneys, &c., No. 69 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL LIFE SAVING AND Ship Ballasting Company offer for sale the balance of the unsubscribed part of one hundred thousand dollars, the working capital stock of the Company. Application to be made to T. CROMELIN, Secretary, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—COUNTY BONDS OF N. Y. STATE. Illinois Bonds and Telegraph Stock for sale.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Banking hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 356 and 358 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,721,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.

F. BRUNJES, President.
R. H. BELL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on that day:

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO Boston; $2 00 via Norwich and Worcester line; from Pier 39, N. R., foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; CITY OF BOSTON, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan. FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted. For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

PROVIDENCE AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEPTUNE LINE.

Shippers of merchandise for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER and other eastern points, are hereby informed that notwithstanding the late fire,

A BOAT WILL LEAVE HERE DAILY FOR PROVIDENCE,
From Pier No. 27 North River,
at the usual hour.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.

On and after SUNDAY, May 31, the steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make her regular trips daily between New-York and Newark, as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Superintendent.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sundays, returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Jay-st., every morning, landing themselves at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 5:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITE-Stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamer ROWLAND CRAIG, Capt. WM. Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamer WALLABOUT leaves every morning at 8 o'clock (without exception) from the foot of Harmon-st., landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's Point.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (S. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALLABOUT, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKELL and CROMWELL, Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER, barges, sidewheel and saloon steamboats; Crossett Grove, Pleasant Valley and Waters' Grove to let. Apply at the excursion office, No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for builders' purposes, also for bridges.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, sailing as QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, IDAHO.
MINNESOTA ..... WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO ..... WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA ..... WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN ..... WEDNESDAY, July 8

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT ..... SOCANDE ..... SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III ..... CANBY ..... SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS ..... NORMONT ..... SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE ..... LEMAIRE ..... SATURDAY, July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe will find taking this line one means to avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, the Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax) ..... MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, June 6
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY, June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax) ..... SATURDAY, June 15
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... SATURDAY, June 20

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the other steamers, first cabin, $94, gold: steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

The elegant first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, WOLF, Commander, will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to LEKOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.

Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. WM. F. WHITLOCK, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO GERMANY.—The famous first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. C. WOLF, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Bremen direct, SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28; gold. Apply for freight to

ROSS, RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st., New-York.

For passage apply to ADLER & SCHUMACHER, Brooklyn, and V. PRECHT, General Agent, 43 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on TUESDAY, June 9.

Per cubic foot, 50 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents

Freight will be forwarded by the regular mail steamships from San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 3 Brevoort's Block,
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

R. H. BELL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month for

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These steamers do not carry specie. Time, sea and rail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. K. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

HABANA, Capt. SAM'L CROWELL, June 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKES.

The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL ..... VAIL ..... SATURDAY, June 6.
MARIPOSA ..... MORTON ..... SATURDAY, June 13
GEO. WASHINGTON ..... GAGER ..... SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES ..... NELSON ..... SATURDAY, June 27.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand or Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $361 for first-class, and $228 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers will be despatched, at 6 o'clock, from Honolulu, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading: freight taken.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to GEO. R. H. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Freight taken at the lowest rates.

The favorite Steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola, Zavacca and Brazos without charge. Also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA ROUTE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from the Office of the Hon. United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A UNITED States patent, covering effectually for fifteen years the most valuable manufacturing interest in the country; capital required, $250,000; price of patent, $25,000, cash. Principals only address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 190 Post Office.

FOR SALE COAL YARD, BELOW BANK-ST.; now doing a good business; low rent, horses, carts, &c., good cellar. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TWO VALUABLE PATENTS FOR SALE—Now in successful operation, and only to close an estate. Apply to S. N. MUIR, No. 129 Waverley-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail grocery store; location, Vesey-st.; now doing a good cash business. For particulars address C. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., now doing a large cash business. For particulars, address B. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of two old-established cigar stores, located on Broadway and Chatham sts. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORhood of the Central Park, part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a small family who desire to keep house. Address C. B., school of Mines, Columbia College, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Fine Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 1 and 2, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, the private collection of autographs of the late Mr. A. A. Smets, of Savannah, Ga., comprising a choice assortment of rare autograph letters, American and foreign; original manuscripts of Addison, Scott, Sterne, Southey and others; many very valuable albums, containing original autographs of distinguished men of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries; also, a collection of 2,000 autographs from the library of Wm. Upcott, bound in 51 vols., 8vo, half calf, with rare portraits.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, at 3 o'clock, Great sale of FRENCH and GERMAN FANCY GOODS. Superb collection of rich China, Bronze, Parian and Bohemian Glassware, just landed, consisting in part of china tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, marble clocks, groups and figures, parian and bisque figures, busts, vases, Bohemian glass vases, cologne and toilet sets, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, crystalline glass vases, glass sets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; goods on view Monday morning.

JUNE 5 AND 6,

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell by auction, as above, one of the choicest collection of

FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS

of the season—beautiful examples of some of the most distinguished artists, American and foreign.

Also, fifty choice WATER-COLORS, and about 100 FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, some of them very rare and valuable, belonging to the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT ANTIQUE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GILT FRAME PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, BUHL FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., the property of a family going abroad.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 106 8th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of a fine Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in figured medallion satin, figured satin window curtains, carved rosewood reception chairs in orange figured hair cloth, superbly carved black-walnut bookcase, elegant gilt frame pier, mantel and side mirrors, rich ormolu chandeliers and brackets, marble and bronze clocks, with gasaliers to match; ancient and modern oil-paintings &c.

DINING-ROOM—Wilton carpet, carved black-walnut suite in green reps, carved black-walnut buffet, elegant Sevres china ware by the celebrated house of Christofel, of Paris, ormolu and marble clock, with coupes to match, black-walnut extension dining-table, elegant bronze rose clock, with pedestal to match.

BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, carved French oak suite in green reps, carved black-walnut round-end bedstead, hair mattresses of the finest quality, bolsters and pillows, black-walnut suite in crimson plush, figured silk window curtains, gilt-frame French-plate mantle mirrors, pier do., rich suite in pois de rose, with porcelain paintings, consisting of bedstead, amoire-a-glace and commode, imitation ebony marble-top inlaid cabinet, card tables to match, carved rosewood satin-wood lined wardrobes, bookcases, carved inlaid antique round tables, all of which are of first-class manufacture.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE PLACE AND SUGAR REFINERY, POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

will sell on

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,

by order of

FRANCIS S

OUR DEAD HEROES.

A Nation's Tribute to their Memory—Their Graves Strewn with Flowers—Ceremonies in Different Parts of the Union.

Yesterday the comrades of the "Grand Army of the Republic" throughout the length and breadth of the land united with the loyal people of the nation in paying a becoming tribute to the memory of the departed heroes who fell in defence of the Union. In compliance with General Orders No. 11, of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued by Commander-in-Chief Gen. LOGAN, the day was set apart for the purpose of "strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church-yard in the land." "Let us," continues the order, "at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of Spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us, in this solemn presence, renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldiers' and sailors' widow and orphan."

No form of ceremony was prescribed by the order, but Posts and Commanders of the Grand Army were left to arrange "in their own way such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit." In all parts of the country, so far as heard from, the day was observed as above indicated, and the graves of our fallen heroes were visited by their comrades or friends and beautified with flowers. Following will be found brief notices of the ceremonies in the vicinity of New-York and elsewhere:

AT THE LONG ISLAND CEMETERIES.

The floral ovation to the memory of the departed heroes who bravely fought for the integrity of the United States Government, which took place in Brooklyn yesterday, was extensive and thrilling. The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County have reason to be proud of the response which was made to their appeal for flowers with which to decorate the soldiers' graves. The display which was presented at the Post Office in Washington-street, yesterday, was such as to draw from the passing crowds expressions of admiration as to the loveliness of the scene. Crosses of camellias, crowns of tube-roses and lilies, pots of japonicas, baskets and bouquets were supplied in great abundance, showing that the people had poured forth their offerings with a promptness and liberality which indicated the patriotic sentiment still predominant.

AT GREEN-WOOD.

Details from various Posts in Brooklyn visited Greenwood during the forenoon, bearing with them the old battle-flag of the First Long Island Regiment Volunteers. The first tribute was paid to the dead over the grave of Sergt. STILLWELL, who fell at Fair Oaks. The delegation then went to the soldiers' plot, where rest the remains of over one hundred of the heroic dead. Mr. E. B. SPOONER, Jr., read the ritual for the dead and a passage from the Scriptures, after which Capt. R. H. CHITTENDEN delivered an address, which was brief, chaste and eloquent. After prayer, the delegation strewed the graves with flowers. Special details visited the resting-places of Col. EDGAR PERRY, who fell while leading his regiment in the charge at Coal Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; of Col. A. VOSBURGH, the loved commander of the New-York Seventy-first, who died in the service from exposure in leading his regiment from Annapolis to Washington, in April, 1861, and of others.

AT THE NAVAL CEMETERY.

The marines and sailors at the Marine Barracks and Navy-yard had also been provided with an abundant supply of flowers, and under the conduct of Comrade JENKINS, Post 10, of Brooklyn, four companies of marines and a large number of sailors, led by the Marine Band, repaired to the Naval Cemetery, where Rev. Dr. LITTLE opened the exercises by reading a selection from the Bible. Rev. LANSING W. TAYLOR made a short address, and prayer was offered by Chaplain BASS. The band then played several dirges and national airs while visitors, marines and sailors, strewed the beautiful flowers over the graves.

AT CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.

The largest detachment was that which proceeded to Cypress Hill Cemetery in the afternoon, headed by the excellent band of the Fourteenth Regiment. On the ground the graves presented an expanse wider and longer than at either of the other Cemeteries, this being the principal burial-place of the soldiers who died in the war for the Union. Multitudes of ladies were in attendance and the exercises were highly interesting. Rev. Mr. BASS offered prayer and read the burial service, after which Col. HEMSTREET delivered an oration, in which he paid a lofty tribute to the memory of the dead, and beseeched his comrades to unite with himself in promising on that sacred spot "eternal fidelity to national unity." Rev Dr. BUDINGTON followed in one of his characteristic addresses, full of eloquence and earnestness. The work of distributing the flowers over the graves was then proceeded with, and never did a more beautiful scene develop itself in a cemetery. The air was fragrant with sweet odors from thousands of flowers, which were reverently dropped upon the graves of the departed heroes, as if the gratitude of a nation saved from impending destruction struggled to ascend upon the wings of the wind, or rather upon the pinions of the zephyrs which were wafting their way heavenward during the ceremony.

AT THE OTHER CEMETERIES.

The ceremonies at the Evergreen Cemetery and the Cemetery of the Holy Cross were of the same character and order as at the other cemeteries, and were alike interesting.

MEETING IN THE EVENING.

A large congregation was assembled in the Elm-place Congregational Church in the evening, when earnest and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER.

Telegraphic Reports of Services Elsewhere.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 30.

A magnificent and enthusiastic tribute of respect was to-day paid to the Federal dead by the citizens of Knoxville and surrounding country. Workshops were closed, business suspended, and the people in great numbers gathered to the National Cemetery where every one of the three thousand graves was decorated with flowers with appropriate ceremonies. Chancellor TEMPLE delivered the address. The greatest good feeling was manifested by all classes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

The ceremonies consequent upon the decoration of the soldiers' graves at the Arlington National Cemetery were most imposing and impressive. About 10:30 o'clock the Committee completed their labors, and four large army wagons were filled with evergreens of every description, and the Committee of Arrangements, accompanied by the ladies who assisted in preparing the flowers, proceeded to Arlington Heights in carriages, omnibuses and ambulances, *via* the Long Bridge. Upon their arrival at Arlington, the flowers and evergreens were turned over to the Decorating Committee, who took charge of them until the time arrived for the decoration of the grounds.

About the same hour throngs of people, in every manner of vehicle, from gorgeous private equipages, with liveried coachmen and outriders, and public carriages to the more modest rockaways of humble citizens, started for the grounds. Some idea of the immense crowd may be formed from the fact that more than three hundred vehicles passed the Arlington toll-gate *en route* to the cemetery, and it is estimated that at least five thousand pedestrians were present. The day was propitious, although somewhat too warm for comfort, but nevertheless the prearranged programme was carried out without variation. Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, delivered the address. The most attractive feature of the occasion was the presence of a number of soldiers' orphans, who under the direction of the decorating committee, strewed the graves of their patriotic ancestors with floral tributes. Gen. GRANT was present, and joined in the procession accompanied by his little daughter NELLIE. Gens. HOWARD, LOGAN, PAINE, GARFIELD, WOOL, HANCOCK and others were also in the procession. Business was suspended in all of the Government Departments, and the day was generally observed throughout the city as a holiday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

The graves of the Union dead at Arlington, Va., formerly the estate of ROBERT E. LEE, were decorated with flags and flowers this afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The platform in front of the mansion was tastefully festooned with national banners, and numerous smaller flags indicated various divisions in the army. The pillars of the portico were banded with black. Among those present were Gens. Grant, Hancock, Eakin, Howard and Granger, with Gen. Logan, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD delivered the address, and, in addition to this, were a prayer by Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, the recitation of a poem by Hon. J. V. C. SMITH, the singing of a hymn by a company of gentlemen, and the playing of a dirge by a regimental band. Col. N. P. CHIPMAN effectively discharged his duties as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The most impressive feature in the ceremonies was the procession of the children of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, in charge of the officers and managers of the Association, and Committee on Decorations, followed by friends generally. As the procession moved around the garden south of the mansion, the children strewed flowers upon the graves along the line of march, and halted at the tomb of the unknown soldiers who fell in Virginia from Bull Run to the Rappahannock during the early years of the war. The monument contains an inscription appropriate to their valor, and states that the dust of 2,111 soldiers is there commingled. The children, boys and girls, wearing mourning scarfs, sung a plaintive song, and during the playing of the Dead March by the Fifth Cavalry Band, the tomb was appropriately decorated amid marked solemnity, many shedding tears. Meantime a national salute was fired from the front of the Arlington House. The procession then re-formed and marched to the flag stand at the principal cemetery. There was a prayer, a hymn by eight male voices, and the reading of President LINCOLN's dedicatory address at Gettysburg, the last named by Hon. HALBERT E. PAINE, of Wisconsin, a General in the late war. The Committee on Decorations, with the orphans, then deployed and took positions at the different stands of flowers and flags, and at once proceeded to the decoration of the graves throughout the Cemetery. The bands relieved each other in playing appropriate music. The ceremonies concluded with the air of the Star-Spangled Banner, a prayer and benediction.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 30.

Commemorative services in honor of the dead Union soldiers, and the strewing of flowers on their graves, were appropriately carried out to-day in all parts of New-England.

Numerous Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic paraded, and, with music, marched to the principal cemeteries in the vicinity of Boston, and delegations were sent to many cities at a distance to aid in the services.

At the Forrest Hill Cemetery, the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument took place under the auspices of the former City Government. All the public offices, insurance offices and many stores are closed. The flags are displayed at three-quarter staff, and other demonstrations expressive of sympathy are being made.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, May 30.

The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves was duly observed this afternoon in this city. A large concourse of spectators attended, and two posts of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic marched to the cemeteries, where bouquets were laid on the mounds with prayer, address, reading of a poem, and other ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of fallen heroes of the war of the rebellion by the Grand Army of the Republic took place to-day. The different Posts visited the several cemeteries and performed the duty assigned them in the presence of thousands of spectators. The residents on Broad-street furnished large quantities of flowers from their hot-houses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 30.

The ceremonies of decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors, buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, near this city, took place this afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the citizens generally joined in the exercises. A procession consisting of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations, executive and judicial State officers, the Mayor, City Council and citizens generally formed at 1 o'clock and proceeded to the Cemetery. The exercises consisted in reading Gen. LOGAN's order by the Adjutant-General of the Department, an address by Gov. CONRAD BAKER, the recitation of a poem written for the occasion, and the floral decoration of the graves by eighty orphan children of deceased soldiers, assisted by eighty young ladies.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, May 30.

The soldiers graves were decorated to-day under the auspices of the ladies, and addresses made by Rev. Dr. SEWARD, H. W. MCQUOID and Gen. VAN WYCK.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 30.

The soldiers' graves in all cemeteries of this city were decked with flowers this morning, by the soldiers of the Grand Army. This afternoon a procession was formed, consisting of the State Guards, Highland Cadets, Post No. 10 of the Grand Army, Gen. A. B. R. SPRAGUE, Grand Commander of the District of Massachusetts, and Staff; Mayor BLAKE and members of the city Government, which marched to Mechanics' Hall, where memorial services were held. Addresses were delivered by Major-Gen. DEVENS and others. Gov. BULLOCK, who was expected to address the meeting, telegraphed his inability to be present, saying: "Tender to all my sympathies in the solemn exercises of the day."

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 30.

The graves of all the soldiers were appropriately decorated to-day by citizens and members of the grand army of the Republic.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 30.

Seven thousand graves of Union soldiers in the National Cemetery near this city was decorated to-day. About four thousand persons were present. The negroes turned out in large numbers with flowers, and each grave was marked with a miniature United States flag. An address was delivered by Rev. R. M. WANLY. All the Government offices beside the Post Office were closed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 30.

Memorial ceremonies in honor of Union dead took place to-day. About 200 colored and 25 white persons formed the procession. An address was delivered by Gen. J. C. Abbott.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 30.

At 10 o'clock to-day a procession, composed of soldiers and a large number of citizens, proceeded to Cave Hill Cemetery, and there engaged in the solemn work of beautifully decorating the graves of Union soldiers. Flags were displayed at half-mast over the Custom House, Court-house, City Hall, and the newspaper offices. During the march of the procession the bells of the Fire Department tolled. At the cemetery several eloquent orations were delivered.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 30.

The decorations at the National Cemetery, to-day, were largely attended, and it is estimated that 5,000 persons were present. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League, and various colored societies participated. Flowers were strewn on the graves of all. Much disappointment was felt at the absence of Gov. FLETCHER and Gen. HURLBUT. Several speeches were made, a poem was read, and the exercises were interspersed with music. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and decorum of the solemn occasion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

The ceremonies decorating the graves of the soldiers buried at Spring Grove Cemetery was conducted with most imposing manner to-day. Flags were displayed at half-mast in the city and along the routes leading to the cemetery. Over 2,000 people went out by the special trains on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and an equal number from all directions by private conveyance. The day was the most beautiful and pleasant of the season. Gen. H. L. BURNETT delivered the oration, eulogizing the patriotism of the soldiers who died for their country. The graves were then strewed with flowers of all kinds of colors, framed into most every imaginable figure or device that affection could dictate as suitable emblems to the departed heroes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 30.

The Government and city employers were granted leave of absence to-day to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

Steamboats were furnished for conveying participants to Chalmette Cemetery free.

Fete Champetre for the benefit of charitable institutions of this city, which have been in progress since Tuesday wound up to-day with a tournament, the undertaking being a complete success. From these causes the city has bourne the appearance of a general holliday.

The Honored Dead of the War.

In connection with the floral celebration that took place yesterday over the graves of the deceased heroes of the late war, we have received for republication a beautiful poem that appeared last September in the *Atlantic Monthy*, in relation to the women of Columbus, Miss., who strewed flowers over the last resting-spots of both national and confederate soldiers. It closes thus:

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

To this is appended two replies in the *Soldier's Friend.* One by JAMES M. DALZELL, late of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, published in December last, and another in February, 1868, by a lady of New-Jersey. Neither of them commend the sentiment above expressed, and are loth to couple those who died for the Union with those who sought to strangle it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder and Suicide in Brooklyn—A Young Man Shoots his Wife Through the Head, and Himself Through the Heart.

ALONZO MCCORMICK, a young man belonging to Newark, N. J., who, with his young wife, was on a visit to some friends in Brooklyn, killed his wife yesterday forenoon by shooting her through the head, after which he fired a shot through his own body, in the region of the heart. The facts in the case are few. It appears that MCCORMICK, who is a harness maker, was at one time employed by Mr. JOHN WALSH, saddler, at No. 10½ Sixth-avenue, near Flatbush, after which he went to Newark, N. J., where his father resides. In Newark he married a young woman, about 17 years of age, with whom he lived until recently, at his father's house, No. 50 Park-street, in that city. It appears that since his marriage he had indulged freely in the use of intoxicating stimulants, and, according to his own story, the habit had won such dominion over him that his father ordered him away from his house, and he went, his wife accompanying him. This was only three or four days ago. In this uncomfortable condition of affairs, having no employment, no money and no friends, he and his confiding wife arrived in Brooklyn two days since. He at once applied to his old employer, Mr. WALSH, for work, but that gentleman could not then employ him. He then told Mr. WALSH he had no home and nothing to eat, whereupon Mr. WALSH said he might go up to his house and stay as long as he desired. MCCORMICK and his wife thereupon proceeded to Mr. WALSH's home, a small cottage near the corner of First-street and Sixth-avenue, a region which is sparcely settled, abounding in green fields and surrounded with pleasant prospects in every direction. There Mrs. WALSH did all she could to make the indigent couple as comfortable as her circumstances would enable her. On Friday evening they both seemed to be very happy, and went out together for a walk, but had not returned up till a late hour. Some time during the night the young wife, Mrs. MCCORMICK, returned home alone. If she had any distance to walk before reaching there she must have encountered difficulty in finding her way along the lonely and unfrequented roads in the darkness and fog which prevailed. MCCORMICK did not make his appearance until yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, when he was stupidly drunk. His wife assisted him into the apartment appropriated to their use, and arranged a bed on a lounge and some chairs for him to lie on. It was while his wife was fulfilling her duty kindly thus that Mrs. WALSH, who was in her kitchen, heard two shots fired in rapid succession. She at once ran up stairs and entered the room occupied by the unfortunate couple, where she found Mrs. MCCORMICK leaning over the temporized bed in a kneeling posture, dead, a shot having been fired through her head, and MCCORMICK lying near her having a wound in his breast, where he had fired a shot with a view of ending his life. Mrs. WALSH at once summoned assistance, and in a few minutes Officers MURPHY and EICHHORN, of the Fiftieth Precinct, repaired to the spot, where they found the state of affairs to be as described. Dr. WILD was at once called in, and on his arrival pronounced MCCORMICK's wound mortal, and advised that he be allowed to remain where he was, as death would only be hastened by his removal to the hospital. At the time we saw MCCORMICK he was dying, but was conscious, and in conversation with Rev. Mr. MCFARLAND, of the Park Congregational Church. He said that the crime he had committed was the result of rum; that he loved his wife, and had no cause to do her an injury; that his father was well off, was a Methodist; that he himself had attended Sabbath School, but latterly had become intemperate, and his father turned him out; that he was too wicked to be saved, and that it was too late to try for it. He said he purchased the pistols with which he perpetrated the deed at KENZIE's, Cadmus-street, Newark. They are very small, silver-mounted Wesson's single-barreled swivel pistols. Coroner SMITH was notified, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. MARY MCCORMICK, while the wreck of her husband lay dying on the spot where the tragedy took place. At the time of this writing MCCORMICK was fast sinking, and death must, in a few hours, terminate his existence.

Children's American Church Missionary Society.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held in Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. Some 3,000 children marched in procession to the Hall, with their Sunday School banners displayed, and soon after the doors were opened the edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. On the platform were Rev. Dr. TYNG, Revs. HEBER NEWTON, J. B. FALKNER, S. A. CLARK, and a number of other gentlemen, both clerical and lay. Rev. Dr. TYNG presided, and the exercises commenced with the singing of the Sunday School volunteer song, "We are marching on with shield and banner bright." The 3,000 fresh young voices joined in the song, and rendered it in good time and tune, filling the vast hall with the melody. A selection of Scripture was then read by Dr. TYNG, and the children responsively, after which the Apostle's creed was recited, and a prayer was offered up for a blessing on the Society and its work. Dr. TYNG then made a brief address, reminding his young auditors that often great events from little causes spring, and that the good work which the Society had commenced might, if supported, spread over the land, doing incalculable benefit to those still living without the light of God's word. The plant must be fostered until it spead into a tree, beneath whose shadow many men might sit. Dr. TYNG then gave a brief history of the Society, which, he said, was organized in April, 1867, and had consequently been but a little over a year in existence. Up to April of this year ninety-three life members and over 9,000 annual members had been admitted. Since April new members had been added, and now the Society numbered over 100 life members and about 10,000 annual members. The life members paid $10 a year each, and the annual members fifty cents each. The total amount received by the Society since its organization was $11,280 18.

On the conclusion of Dr. TYNG's address, Rev. R. H. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, was introduced, who addressed his youthful auditors in a style suited to their comprehension, and succeeded in interesting them for some time. More songs followed, and short addresses were then made by Revs. J. FALKNER, S. A. CLARK and others, after which certificates were presented to the new members of the Society. The exercises concluded with the hymn, "Beautiful Home Above," followed by the Doxology. The Benediction was then pronounced, and the little ones dispersed to their homes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Friday last, Mrs. MARGARET MONCREIF, of No. 244 West Eighteenth-street, went to a funeral at Greenwood Cemetery, leaving her house alone, but securely fastened. On her return she found that an entrance had been effected by breaking open the outer-hall door, and that a box, containing silver-ware and jewelry, worth $1,265, and $235 in money, had been stolen. Inquiries being made, it was discovered that one WILLIAM FLETCHER had been seen passing a neighboring house carrying a box similar in appearance to that which had been stolen, and he was therefore arrested by Officer MCCAFFERTY of the Sixteenth Precinct. FLETCHER, who is but nineteen years of age, denied all complicity in the crime, and none of the stolen property was found in his possession, but he was committed by Justice DODGE for trial at the General Sessions. At a subsequent hour of the day, JONATHAN WHITEHEAD was arrested at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street, by Officer BURNS of the Sixteenth Precinct, who found in his possession a silver watch, gold pencil, breast-pin, a pair of ear-rings, and a gold chain, which were fully identified as a portion of the property stolen from Mrs. MONCRIEF. The prisoner was remanded to the Station House by Justice DODGE until this morning.

DEATH FROM BLOWS—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—RICHARD BUTLER, a 'longshoreman, who lived in Hudson-street, near King, was found at an early hour on Tuesday morning in Downing-street, near Bedford, in an insensible condition, having been brutally beaten, his face being battered and swollen, while severe cuts were visible on his head, and his nose was broken and disfigured. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police carrried BUTLER to Bellevue Hospital, where he regained his scattered senses and gave his name and residence, adding that he had been with some friends on Monday night and drank to excess. During the spree a quarrel arose, and he was assaulted by his companions. He refused to give the cause of the quarrel or the names of his assailants. Insensibility subsequently ensued, and the patient lingered until Friday night, when death occurred. Coroner KEENAN was notified of the fact, and he postponed the inquest until Wednesday, in order to give the Police time to make further inquiries regarding the assailants. The case is at present a very mysterious one.

POLICE SERGEANT ROBBED OF A GOAT.—Sergt. THOMAS N. JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, was the envied owner of "one live goat of the value of $24," which he kept in a stable at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. About the 12th of April last the goat suddenly disappeared, and Sergt. JAMES calling to his aid all of his detective acumen and experience, hunted diligently and disconsolately for the lost treasure for a long time without success. On Friday last, however, the animal was found snugly ensconsed in the stable of DENNIS DEVINE in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and not more than a block distant from its original domicile. The Sergeant therefore arrested DEVINE and RICHARD DOWLING, a man in his employ, upon a charge of larceny, and Justice DODGE held them for trial at the General Sessions.

A HORSE ABUSED.—Yesterday Officer BURNETT, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw MICHAEL KING in Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, driving a horse attached to a cart, and that the animal was sick and sore and unfit to be so harnessed, having a large sore on the breast and another on the side. Therefore he arrested KING, and before Justice DODGE made oath that he did willfully violate the law to prevent cruelty to animals. The result was that KING gave bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

AN INGENIOUS LARCENY.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, JAMES MCGLINCHY on his way home, was met on the corner of Chrystie and Grand-streets, by a man who desired him to go and take a drink. MCGLINCHY refused, and after some further conversation the stranger announced himself as a detective and said that he arrested MCGLINCHY as a suspicious character. The two then proceeded together to the corner of Eldridge and Hester streets, where they were met by a third man, and the first stranger then proceeded to search MCGLINCHY's person, and took from him a wallet containing $5 and a watch, saying he would give them to the Captain at the Station House. After they had gone two or three blocks further the two men left their victim and ran off. He then raised the alarm and the man who had first accosted him was arrested by Officer DIXON of the Tenth Precinct, the other escaping. The prisoner gave the name of HENRY MINER, is 21 years of age, and was committed by Justice SHANDLEY to await an examination.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—Yesterday afternoon the colored population of Sullivan-street appeared in great force before Justice DODGE to witness the disposition that should be made of one JOHN FRANCIS, who was charged with stealing wearing apparel, valued at $250, from MARY LOUISA CARROLL, No. 217 Sullivan-street. The complainant alleged that at the date of the larceny she occupied rooms in the same house with FRANCIS at No. 9 Clarke-street, and having missed the property traced the theft to him by means of pawn tickets for a portion of them which he had offered for board at No. 59 Thompson-street. The articles were recovered in various pawnshops where they had been pawned, but FRANCIS replied to all these proofs that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. He was, however, committed for trial at the General Sessions.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—Mr. BURLINGAME and his Chinese companions attended the Travelers' Club, last night, by invitation of the members. A short address of welcome was tendered him, to which he briefly replied, and then, standing in line with the Chinese, shook hands with those who were presented to him. The younger Celestials, accustomed to much bowing and ceremony, shook hands readily with the gentlemen, but were slightly taken aback by the proffered hands of the ladies. Their first impulse was to bow profoundly, but they finally, and with some nervousness, complied with the challenge. A curiosity was manifested by certain young ladies to know if the Ambassadors and suite were married. A young Manderin stated that the Ambassador second in rank had three wives; that the *attaché* who spoke English had one, but that all the others were bachelors.

A FOOLISH LETTER.—On the 22d of December last the office of JOHN J. VAN DOLSEN, No. 75 Taylor-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, and jewelry and other articles, worth $150, stolen, together with some papers of no value to any one but the owner. No clue to the missing articles was obtained until Friday last, when a letter was received from JOSEPH LEVI, No. 145½ Hester-street, saying he had the papers and would be happy to return them. A visit was thereupon paid him, when he handed over deeds and insurance policies, saying they had been given him by a man who had obtained them from a boy who had blacked his boots. He also professed entire ignorance of the whereabouts of the jewelry and other valuable articles; but these stories not being credited, Mr. VAN DOLSEN caused his arrest, and LEVI, as the net result of his letter, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice SHANDLEY to answer a charge of burglary.

ROBBED IN A BAGNIO.—Friday night ANDREW WILSON while in a state of intoxication tumbled into the basement of No. 83 Bowery and also into the company of EMMA SMITH, one of the *habitués* of the place. The next morning, finding that his watch and money, worth altogether $102, were missing, he essayed to relate his grievances to JOHN STEWART, the proprietor, who thereupon kicked him into the street. He then sought the aid of Officer FLYNN, of the Tenth Precinct, who instituting a search found WILSON's pocket-book and $82 of the money between EMMA's beds. She was therefore arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and, STEWART and MARGARET his wife, upon a complaint of keeping a disorderly house. The entire party were committed by Justice SHANDLEY for trial.

ELECTION FRAUDS—Mr. IRELAND was defeated at the election for village officers of Mount Vernon, held on Tuesday last, by a single vote, and his friends have called a meeting of those electors who voted for him, to be held in the ensuing week, with a view of exposing alleged frauds and thus securing a new election. The statement published a few days ago to the effect that the entire Democratic ticket was elected, was an error. The ticket which succeeded was made up of Democrats and Republicans. Politics was ignored. The only contest acknowledged in the matter, was between those opposed to allowing cattle, hogs, &c., going at large, and those who were willing to permit the nuisance. The former were elected.

THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The New-York Yacht Club, which, since its organization in 1844, has had its headquarters in a little cottage in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, has purchased a new Club-house at Clifton, on Staten Island. The location and surroundings of the new headquarters are exceedingly beautiful, and the interior arrangements of the building are to be of the most elegant and comfortable description, combining a restaurant, under the charge of an experienced caterer, smoking rooms, sleeping apartment, &c. A grand reception is talked of by the members of the Club, to be given at the new Club-house, on the 18th of June, the day of the regatta, and to conclude with a *bal champêtre.*

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Friday night, about 12 o'clock, Officers HAWKINS and HOUGHTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, found open a gate giving egress to the yard of a dwelling at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. Going into the yard they found GEORGE WILSON, *alias* Dave Degnan, and JAMES CONNORS, *alias* Felix McDougal, and took them into custody. On searching the prisoners they were found to be heavily loaded with iron keys and other implements of burglary. They were, therefore, arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, and were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A MILITARY SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon the Police authorities were informed that a man who pretended to be an officer of high rank in the Russian Royal Engineer service, having business to transact with the United States Government in behalf of his own, had absconded in the last European steamer with a considerable sum of money. It appears that the "Baron" was received without suspicion by several engineering firms, and moved in good society during his stay in America, managing to secure loans of money from merchants and others, by which means he realized several thousand dollars.

LARCENY BY A CLERK.—Detective TILLEY, of the Third Ward, arrested HENRY C. SMITH, clerk in the employ of JOHN C. BISHOP, No. 213 Greenwich-street, who accused him of having stolen a quantity of boots and shoes, and secreting them in his room in Broome-street, where they were found by the detective. The prisoner opened the store at an unusually early hour, and dispatched the goods by a boy. When brought before Justice DOWLING the accused was held for trial. SMITH was under arrest once before on suspicion of stealing a diamond ring from a Mrs. SARAH HUMPHREY, in Sixth-avenue.

FATAL SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of WM. CARROLL, a laborer, who was killed by the fall of a scaffold. The deceased and another laborer named PATRICK RILEY were at work at the new brick building in Wooster-street, near Canal-street, yesterday morning, when a scaffold on the roof gave way and fell upon these two men, injuring RILEY internally and almost instantly killing CARROLL. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A meeting of the journeymen bakers of this City and Brooklyn, to the number of about 3,000, was held last evening in Leporin's National Assembly Rooms, in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Mr. J. N. KNOBLOCK, of No. 2, presided, and JAS. WATSON, of No. 1, acted as Secretary. Resolutions demanding for journeymen bakers an increase of wages of 50 cents per day, and $5 per week allowance for board more than present rates. It was also resolved not to work more than twelve hours per day or night—the strike upon these points to commence on Monday morning.

A BELLIGERENT LIQUOR DEALER.—Officer GLEASON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested GEORGE BENNETT, a German and proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 124 Greenwich-street, on a charge of having committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon DENNIS GUINAN, of No. 126 Greenwich-street, in striking him on the head with a heavy club. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, GUINAN made a complaint against him for felonious assault, and the officer preferred a supplementary one for an alleged violation of the Excise law. He was held for trial on both charges.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—J. Souchard, French Consul at Boston, and Mr. Azcarraga, of the Spanish Legation, are at the Brevoort House. F. M. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Postmaster-General W. Randall, of Washington; Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Washington; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. L. S. Smith, of Kentucky; Gen. James H. Stokes, of Chicago, and Hon. W. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Hon. T. H. Canfield, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FIRE IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 222 West Twenty-ninth-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY SHERIDAN, caused by her little boy playing with matches, and resulting in a damage of $250 to furniture and $50 to the building, which is owned by JOHN SULLIVAN. While returning from the fire the tender of fire engine No. 28 was overturned at the corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue B, by the axle breaking. The driver, HUGH LINDSEY, was thrown from his seat and his arm fractured.

RESULTS OF CHEAP FARE TO BOSTON.—The steamer *Providence*, of the Bristol Line, came in yesterday with 1,100 passengers on board. The fare to Boston on this, the Stonington and the Fall River lines, is now down to $1; to Providence, 50 cents.

THE LAST OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The site of Barnum's Museum, on Broadway, above Spring-street, is to be sold at public auction by E. W. LUDLOW & Co. early in June.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING ASSOCIATION.—The report of this Association for the month of May shows 42 new members admitted, and 89 employes reported to their employers.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—On June 2 the fifty-per-cent. clause takes effect, leaving only one day more for the voluntary applications; but section 33 does not apply to cases of involuntary bankruptcy.

ITEMS.—WM. STUNTZ, of No. 62 Fleet-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted and beaten by two of his fellow-workmen at No. 78 Maiden-lane, yesterday morning. No arrests were made....1,548 arrests were made last week by the Police....JOHN MCCOOLE, of No. 10 Hamilton-street, fell through the hatchway of the schooner *A. G. Bluily*, at Pier No. 37, North River, and was severely injured....The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, near Eleventh-street, and was taken to the Morgue....GEO. SAMPSON, of No. 87 Mulberry-street, aged 7 years, fell through the open beams of the new building corner of Canal and Mulberry-streets, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He is not expected to live....JAMES W. HACKLEY was arrested last night on a charge of forgery and locked up at the Eleventh Ward Police Station. Being subsequently seized with illness, he was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JAS. HACKETT, aged 9, was drowned in the North River at the foot of Forty-fourth-street. The body was recovered and taken to his parents' residence, No. 582 Eleventh-avenue....WM. KEYSER, aged 13, of No. 275 Fulton-street, fell from a step-ladder at No. 70 Fulton-street and sustained severe injuries in the head.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BANK FORGERS.—Mr. PRUYN, President of the Central National Bank, appears to be somewhat chagrined at the Police for venturing upon arresting the forgers of FISK & HATCH's checks without his orders. The Police have, however, proceeded with the business successfully, so far, and yesterday arrested ALPHONSO BRETT, at No. 83 Nassau-street. This makes the fourth prisoner in this case; he is the printer who struck off the checks. Meantime Mr. PRUYN has instructed the United States Marshal to attend to the case, but the prisoners are in the custody of the Police. The three prisoners arrested on Friday were arraigned before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and upon their waiving examination they were committed for trial. The arrest of BRETT, the printer, yesterday, was made by Detectives CORWIN and FROST.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—On Sunday night last one FRITZ HUSTEDT stabbed and murdered a young man named CHRISTIAN DREYER, at the liquor-store corner of North Fourth and Third streets, E. D., and immediately decamped. Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, immediately put Officers EDMUND BROWN and THOMAS LANGAN on his track, and yesterday they succeeded in capturing him in Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y. He was lying in a hay mow when the officers came upon him, and was very much exhausted. They conveyed him to the Fourth-street Station House in irons, and he will remain there until to-morrow.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in Buttermilk Channel, floating near the shore, yesterday morning. It was observed by persons who were on the dock at the corner of Conover-street, and upon its being removed from the water to the dock, it was discovered that the skull was badly fractured, a large hole being in the back of the head. There were also bruises about the neck and body. The body was five feet ten inches in height, and the dress consisted of a black cloth sack coat and black doeskin pants. It was removed to the Dead-house, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The Police of Brooklyn, during the past week, made 352 arrests.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

Consols open a fraction easier at 96⅜ for money, and 94⅞ for the account, ex dividend.

United States Bonds are a fraction firmer; the first sales this morning were made at 72⅞ for the old issue. Erie Railway Shares, 47½. Illinois Centrals, 97.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30.

United States Five-twenties open at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day will probably reach 8,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands....11¾d.
Middling Orleans....11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and dull. Corn, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 14s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White. No. 2 Red Western has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 12s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 33s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington brands, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil £35 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

Consols close at 96⅜ for money, and 94⅞ for the account, ex dividend. United States Bonds are a fraction easier, the last sales being made at 72¾@72¾. Eries, 47½. Illinois Centrals, 97.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenties close at 77⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, and the sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening by several thousand bales, and now foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands....11¾d.
Middling Orleans....11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d. and is now quoted at 37s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat is irregular. The following are the closing prices: California White, 14s. 3d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 12s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 33s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull at 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet at 68s ℔ cwt. Cheese has declined 6d.; the last sales were made at 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon is quiet at 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington brands, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet at 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £35 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 30.

Petroleum closed quiet at 44 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Bonds closed a fraction higher, at 77¼@77⅜ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Petroleum is heavy and prices are nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Petroleum quiet at previous prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	June 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 4	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	June 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 6	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Arizona	June 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Nevada	June 3	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	June 4	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	June 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, etc., by the *Etna*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, etc., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 30—*In steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre.*—Leonard W. Jerome, Mrs. Jerome, three children and maid-servant, New-York; G. Souchard, Consul of France, Mrs. Souchard and maid-servant, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. B. L. Higgins and two children, Miss N. F. Higgins, Miss Josie Higgins, Miss Lulu Higgins and maid-servant, New-York; G. Noble Jones, Savannah, Ga.; Gideon J. Tucker, New-York; Mrs. Spencer, Miss Mary Spencer, New-Haven, Conn.; C. Maverick Parker, Mrs. Parker, man-servant and maid-servant, New York; Doctor Brown Sequard, T. Sequard, Boston, Mass.; Miss S. O. Britton, Miss Mary DeGroot, Miss Fannie DeGroot, Miss Grace DeGroot, William DeGroot, New York; Mrs. S. O. Hastings, daughter and maid servant, San Francisco, Cal.; H. M. Brooks, New York; Charles D. Owen, Mrs. Owen, George Owen, Jr., Mrs. Owen, Providence, R. I.; Miss Lawson, New York; Rev. George Glass, Cincinnati, Ohio; Matthew Byrnes, Mrs. Byrnes, New York; Dr. Quinn, United States Navy, Mrs. Quinn, daughter and maid servant, Phila., Pa.; A. Gardner, New-York; Mrs. Andrew T. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Francis A. Stout, Mrs. A. G. Stout, New-York; Mr. Chas. Vogt, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mr. F. Smith, New-York; Mr. C. Samony, New-Orleans, La.; Dr. F. L. Harris, New-York; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Judson Jarvis, Bearer of Dispatches, New-York; Mrs. de Renne and maidservant, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Henry Moniun, Mrs. Moniun, Misses Alice and Therese Moniun, Mr. Paul Moniun, Mr. Henry Moniun and maidservant, New-York; Mr. C. De la Torriente, Mrs. De la Torriente, two children and maid servant, Havana, Cuba; Miss Jennie C. Byrnes, New-York; Miss Christine Thisse, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Hopkins and son, New-York; Miss Rosa Matthieu, Boston, Mass.; Mr B. Servier, New-York; Mr. G. Mittenberger, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Aschman, infant and maid servant, Master Frederic T. Aschman, Master Gustavus Aschman, New-York; Miss Fellowes, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. J. Gareily, New-York; Mr. E. Hernandez, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Edward Bourckhardt, New-York; Mr. O. Reincke, Matamoras, Mexico; Mrs. A. d'Orville, New-York; Mrs. Audibert, Miss Audibert, New-Orleans, La.; E. Poirier, New-York; Francis Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; H. Sarasin, New-York; Sr Du Ildefonso Perez y Torres, Matanzas, Cuba; C. Herter, New-York; Mr. De Lagrange, Mrs. De Lagrange, New-Orleans, La.; N. Niles, New-York; Mr. Simon, Miss A. Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio; José M. Jarro, New-York; Victor Rivaud, Mrs. Rivaud, child and maid servant, Louisville, Ky.; D. A. Mitchell, New-York; Antonio Lanata, New-Orleans, La.; A. Vatellina, New-York; Luis Despaigne, Havana, Cuba; C. V. Muhl, New-York; Miss Sophie Durocher, Montreal, Canada; C. Junco, New-York; Mrs. H. E. Miliandon, New-Orleans, La.; Henry J. Budington, New-York; Julian del Val, Manuel R. del Val, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Guerin and child, New-York; Charles August, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Dupray, Mrs. Dupray, New-York; Miss Antoine Rivara, Montreal, Canada, E. P. Bernard, New-York; R. Cestil, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Weill and son, New-York; Toribio Ayarza, Havana, Cuba; J. Westhial, Mrs. Westhial, Guillermo Echauzier, Manual Fernandez, Y. Yglesias, Havana; Joaquuny Puello, Mrs. Josefa Puello, New-Orleans; John B. Hache, Teodore Bustos, E. Quintanal, Havana; J. Schwartz, St. Louis; J. Westphal, Mrs. Westphal, New-York; F. Guines, Mrs. Guines and child, Havana; Mr. Godew, Consul of France at New-Orleans; F. Rubiera, J. B. Valdettaro, E. Doize, New-Orleans; Mr. Pesil, New-York; E. Longuemard, Ramon Baro, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Revillion, Mr. Thiry, New-Orleans; J. Fauteul, Montreal; Mr. La Carce, Mrs. La Carce, San Francisco; H. Jaucher, Montreal; Mr. A. Poincy, Mrs. Poincy, Miss E. Poincy, Miss M. Poincy, 2 masters Poincy, Miss Cecile Smith, New-Orleans; Mr. Z. Comtois, Mr. Z. Brunneaux, St. Hughes, Canada; Mr. S. Galeotti, Mr. Peter Larroy, New-Orleans; Mr. Ernest Maitre, Paris; Mr. A. Leroux, New-York; Mr. T. Brefontaine, Beloeil, Canada; Mr. E. Vatel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Raidaud, New-Orleans; Mr. Paul Dumas, Canada; Mr. John Melville, New-York; Mr. J. Crabites, Mr. J. Fos, New-Orleans; Mr. Thomas Michaud, Canada; Mr. T. Ramadie, Miss Grote, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Gamboa, Florence, Italy; Mr. Thos. Sidney, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Picot, New-Orleans; Mrs. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Danieli, Italy; Mr. N. Canton, Boston; Mr. Henry Gerson, Toronto; Mr. Cazabon, Mr. Gravier, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, New-York; Mr. Louis Dussault, Mr. L. Thomas Garceau, Three Rivers Canada; Miss Pauline Meyer, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Blondini, Mme. Plodowska, Italy; Mr. J. Dupin, New-York; Mr. Adolphe Chaureke, Canada; Mr. John B. Sully, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Kuntz, New-Orleans; Mr. A. Marion, Montreal; Mr. Lechevallier, New-York; Mr. Joseph Sexton, New-York; Mr. J. Decarrie, Mr. Alex. Brosseau, Beloeil, Canada; Mr. F. Brassi, Mr. J. E. Vives, New-Orleans; Mr. Vielle, San Francisco; Mr. Jacobini, Italy; Mr. Manuel Madra, New-Orleans; Mrs. Sarah Gugenheim, New-York; Mr. M. Beranger, Montreal; Mr. Oliver Duck, California; Mr. L. O. Melancon, Joliette, Canada; Mr. Chs. A. Bigonesse, Montreal; Mr. Patrick Madden, New-York; Mr. Louis Bozinet, Mr. E. Brancheau, Huntington, Canada; Mrs. Sophie Janch, Mrs. Elizabeth Roman, New-York; Mr. V. Gartbois, Mr. S. Desiardins, St. Hilaire, Mr. E. Leonnais, Montreal; Canada; Mme. Paoli and child, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Israel and child, New Jersey; Mr. G. Germain, Mr. Violette, Montreal; Mr. M. Blanco, Mr. Ourdenez, Havana, Mr. Ricarde, Mr. Lajoye, Mr. E. Jodon, Montreal; Mr. Samuel Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Dailier, New Orleans, Mr. Hennebon, Mr. Carlier, France; Mr. Stroheker, Abbe Routhier, Montreal; Mr. Lang, Mr. Weitz, New York; Mme. Daverete and child, New Orleans; Mr. Francis Anderson, New York.

MAY 30.—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool*—Mrs. James, Chicago, Miss Rogers, Miss K. Buckley, Mrs. Julian, 3 children and maid servant, and master H. Julian, New-York, James H. Holdane, wife, Miss Lucy Holdane and maid servant, New-York, Mrs. Phoebe Cannon, Newark, N. J., Miss Alricks, Miss Mary Pearam, Rev. Dr. Rylance, wife and children, Chicago, I. McMahon and wife, J. Dubois, W. Scott, A. A. Paton, Memphis, Charles Green, Jr., Charles Sterbuck, Mr. Wilding, England; W. M. Golden, New-York; Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Mr. Casserly, wife and 2 children, New-York; Theodore Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, H. L. Norton, wife and child, Chicago; Rev. E. P. Rogers, A. G. Colevell, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, 2 children and servant, New-York; Mr. F. Rigby, Miss Rigby and Miss Anna Rigby, England; Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Richmond, London; Major Mansfield, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hill, British Army; Mrs. J. T. Bradbury, Miss Ninna Sconcia, Miss Agnes Clark, N. B. Ubynkoop, wife, and child; Robert Thompson and wife, Philadelphia; H. Seymour, F. Reuter, Charles Pendleton, Chicago; S. M. Giddinas, Miss Rebecca Crook, New-York; Mrs. Mary Jonson and child, C. G. Breed and wife, Mr. Mince, W. R. Hatch, Wm. McDowall and wife, Dr. Pratt, Duprene Damiano and wife, New-Orleans; George Kelly, New-York, O. R. Chase, Boston; Andrew Lawson, wife, and 3 children, New-York; A. Buckley and A. Buckley, Jr., Henry Brien, Robert N. Lovett and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Eleanor Gray, Miss A. McKesson, Jessie and Lizzie Spence, Chicago; Mrs. Brand, New-York; Thos. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Maria Lynch, John Lynch, Thos. Lynch, James and Ann Lynch, Chicago; Mr. L. Maduro, Avon C. Burnham, C. Richards, Capt. Jackson, Miss Amanda Jackson, Miss Julia Jackson and Master Fred Jackson, R. S. Alexander, wife, child and nurse, London; John W. Richards, England; Joseph Bramham.

MAY 30.—*In steamship Hibernia for Glasgow and Liverpool*—John Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, C. T. Hawley, Wm. Wright, Miss Wright, John Linton, Mrs. Linton, Mr. J. L. Roethen, Mrs. Roethen, Julius Roethen, Edward Roethen, child and nurse, D. Brady, Mrs. Brady, Robert Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, John Wilkin, Samuel H. Wilkin, James McFarland, Jas. S. Halligan, Mrs. Halligan, C. O. Thompson, Edward Rosenberg, Richard Marshall, Miss C. Murray, R. J. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Miss Richards, John Elliott, Brooklyn; Frank W. Simson, Newburg; Mrs. Muckle, Miss Muckle, Toronto, Canada; A. McClackan, Robt. Dickey, Pittsburg; Alex. Nicol, Kingston, N. C.; J. Cheney, Kentucky; Miss E. LaJeunesso, W. C. Little, Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Miss Latimer, Albany; Wm. Edmonds, Greenong, John Dugall, John Baxter, Pern, S. A.; John Abraham, Mrs. Abraham, Cal.; Thos. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Miss Kay, Wm. Stone, Miss Marshall, London, C. W.; Mrs. Donnelly, Miss Donnelly, C. Donnelly, Phila.; Miss A. Houlehan, Chicago; Mrs. Walker and child, Staten Island; Mrs. Howitt, Miss Howitt, Miss F. Howitt, Henry Howitt, John Howitt, Charles Howitt, Fred. Howitt, London, Ontario; Robert Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.; John Burnside, Mrs. Burnside, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Stemeeker and child, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Cleary and two children, Williamsburg; Miss Howie, Philadelphia; John Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Cape Vincent; Miss M. A. Rome, S. H. Emanuel, John G. White, Miss Suttie, Miss Aithen, Miss Clarke, Alex. Coupland, New-York; and others in the steerage.

In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. D. Cazenove and child, Mrs. C. F. Young and 4 children, Mrs. Champion, Mrs. Bland, Master R. Champion, Misses Helen and Anne Champion, J. Pullman, M. H. Simpson, Mrs. Pullman, Miss R. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmslie and child, Mrs. Trentham and 2 children, Mrs. W. B. Lacey and 2 children, J. C. Jennings, Thos. O'Donnell, J. E. Burke, R. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin, Miss Laurin, J. A. Murtha, Frank Brynet, C. A. Fitz, Dr. E. C. Bryant, Joseph Lee, W. B. Hedley, H. M. Campbell, C. H. Bryan, Chas. M. Campbell, Mrs. Partlock, Mrs. Lievan, Mrs. R. Gillespie, Mrs. A. Kane and 2 children, Signor G. B. Antonusie, wife and child, Mrs. E. Dallow, Miss Dallow, Miss Smith, H. E. Thorne, and 103 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. A. A. E. W. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. J. L. Wellman and child, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Bedinger, Miss Bedinger, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Shears, Mr. W. M. Nichols, Mr. A. Stickney, Capt. G. W. James, Col. Walter R. Price, Dr. L. de Lacee, Mrs. L. de Lacee and child, Mr. E. Schwarz, Mr. N. Moody, Mrs. N. Moody, Mr. R. W. Long, Mrs. R. W. Long and child, Mr. W. F. Holland, Mr. S. B. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Brown and child, Mrs. Jacobs, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Grady and 3 children, R. Moores, J. Loab, T. H. Posey, L. K. Smith, E. L. Beard, E. B. Fishburne, A. Wager, J. J. Hager, L. Markins, T. Carly, D. P. Hamblin, C. McFall, J. A. Rockwell, A. J. Green, Mrs. S. Tremper, H. Purdy, M. Dannegan, F. Johnston, J. Campbell, R. Garrison, S. Freeman, C. Gorman, J. O'Flannigan, J. McFall, L. Dolan, Lieut. W. H. Philips.

In steamship Manhattan from Charleston—John Jones, F. M. Derby, J. C. Williams, Mrs. H. L. Pinckney and child, C. F. Dunham, wife and 3 children, Miss Foster, S. F. Dalton and wife, Miss M. Hurly, Judge Hall, Judge Nott and wife, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Middleton, Mrs. H. C. Inwood, Miss Annie Chartrand, Julian Barbrt, T. M. Merron, T. McNary, Mr. Jameson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Robinson and daughter, H. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Graham, S. Fay, J. P. Lockman, R. Ely, Mr. Davis, wife and 2 children, H. G. Carothers, J. W. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews and son, Dr. Quimby, wife and child, R. Ludovice, E. Mundy, E. Ryan, W. McClintock, S. J. Smith, J. Wright, Miss Carrie Robertson, Miss Minnie Rogers, R. C. Elliott, Miss Ella Elliott, H. C. Forrester, D. G. Forrester, Miss Fannie Forrester, Miss Jennie Forrester, H. L. Johnson.

In steamship George Cromwell from New-Orleans—Mrs. W. Libby, Miss C. Clark, Miss Mary E. Clark, P. J. O'Conner, C. H. Adams, J. Heft and wife, Mrs. W. C. Stanton and child, Mrs. Loissoni, P. Aden, E. Silliman, J. H. Mason, G. Croebat, A. Chagnon, S. M. Gregory, Miss A. Lewis, Mrs. A. Mack, W. A. Cullen, W. A. Talen, Mrs. Brochus, W. Wiseman, Mr. Robinson, Dr. A. Kearney, C. Hempstead, Miss S. Conway, Mrs. E. S. Bowne, W. W. Smith, J. Kennedy, J. Smith, E. Fleming, J. Shaw, E. F. Jones, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Daplain, Mrs. Jennings, E. Hunter, Miss M. Carroll, E. Epstein, M. Wolf, M. Rosenthal, John Scott, William Doughty, and others.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—Braddish Johnson, Miss B. Camdeau, Mrs. Ellen Gompert, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, W. H. Pratt, A. Magnier and wife, H. Kerrigan and wife, Miss E. C. Kerrigan, Miss J. A. Kerrigan, W. H. Elliott, G. F. Elliott, Miss Pratt, Miss A. Pratt, H. Boitier and wife, C. Ruezdel Hoye, Thomas Byrne, Mrs. C. J. Dennice, Mrs. Burke, L. Redee and wife, Geo. G. Burns, L. Burnham, J. C. Peltier, G. L. Mayer and wife, Miss S. Bell, Master Mayer, Miss C. Mayer, Miss J. Mayer, Miss A. Mayer, Mrs. John Peltier, Miss Peltier, Mrs. Mary Hedges, Mr. Calers, H. Cochrane, J. D. Merrill, Mme. Gampan, Mr. Gampan, Isaac Jacobs, Charles Smith, Miss Knox, P. R. Thompson, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31	Sun sets..... 7 24	Moon sets.... 2 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 40	Gov. Island. 4 14	Hell Gate.... 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Company; Celia, (Br.,) Glendall, London, Howland & Aspinwall; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, R. H. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Quaker City, Wolf, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Virginia, Kennedy, Savannah, R. Lowden; Ashland, Foster, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; J. S. Green, Inmann, Alexandria, J. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown.

Ships Golden Fleece, Wilcomb, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; E. H. Taylor, Anderson, London, E. H. Morgan's Sons; Herschel, (N. G.,) Fredericks, Hamburg via Philadelphia, H. W. O. Edye.

Barks Maria, (Br.,) Balser, Dunkirk, Boyd & Hincken; Syrian Star, (Br.,) Corning, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Jas. E. Brett, Nickerson, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; Eloa, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Edith Mary, (Br.,) Johnson, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, Orandall, Umphray & Co.

Schrs. Congress, York, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ann Carlett, Westcott, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Loud & Co.; Abbie, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Emma D. Finney, Townsend, Philadelphia, Phillips & Brown; Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Gen. Grant, Meyers, Hartford, G. K. Hackett & Bro.; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; S. B. Smith, Williams, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; M. Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gilhats, Battle Harbor, Labrador, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; New Dominion, (Br.,) Penery, Mansanilla, A. T. Henry; Ranger, Collins, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, S. B. Lewis & Co.; Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., A. Abbott; Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Barbadoes, Jones & Lough; (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, J. Eneas.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Sailed.

Steamships Celia, for London; Pennsylvania and City of London, for Liverpool; Hibernia, for Glasgow; Europe, for Havre; Quaker City, for Bremen, (anchored in Gravesend Bay;) Bienville, for Havana; Cortes and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; Virginia and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Ashland, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; James S. Green and John Gibson, for Washington; Neptune, for Boston.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson and Pontiac, for San Francisco; Universe, for Liverpool.

Arrived.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans May 23 and the Bar 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Sam. Stevens, was at Sandy Hook May 29, 6 P. M., and was detained by dense fog. May 25, on outward passage, J. H. Walton, a passenger from New-York to New-Orleans died, aged 70 years, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has been detained outside the Bar 16 hours by fog.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Has been detained outside the bar 8 hours by fog.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans May 23 via S. W. Pass 24th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained outside the bar 12 hours by fog.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah May 28, 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. At 2:15 A. M., Friday, off Hatteras, exch. signals with steamships Leo and James Adger, hence for Savannah and Charleston.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool May 12, Queenstown 13, and Boston 27, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Galveston, Nye, Providence.

Steam-tug Gladiator, Philadelphia, having in tow the U. S. gunboat Mackinac.

U. S. gunboat Mackinac, ——, Philadelphia, in tow of steam-tug Gladiator.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and fog.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks, and light winds and calms, with fog, since.

Bark William Brown, (of Boston,) Morton, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides and wool, to order. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Willey, (N. G.,) Schiilese, Bordeaux 62 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. May 10, lat. 43 16, lon. 45 30, spoke bark Shipchase, (Br.,) for Havana. May 17, lat. 41 51, lon. 54 52, spoke bark J. L. Thirmann, (N. G.,) from Philadelphia for Bremen, 12 days out.

Ship Cynosure, (of Liverpool,) Blowers, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse, and passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co., is at anchor outside the bar.

Schr. Redington, (of Rockland,) Grefley, Savannah 17 ds., with yellow pine. Is bound to Boston, and put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. S. W. Pouder, Hill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Haws, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. War Steed, Jenkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Prescott, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ranger, Collins, Baltimore, for Portland.

Schr. Grace, Watson, New-Brunswick, for Norwalk.

Schr. Emma, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Franklin, Smith, Portchester.

Schr. Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Newark.

SANDY HOOK—Sunset—Wind light, S. E., thick and foggy.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 30—Arr. barks Northwood, from Buenos Ayres; Gerbadiane, from Rio Janeiro, for orders. The pilot-boat Maryland reports having passed up brigs Eunomio, from Rio Janeiro, and Matilda, and schr. Hattie, from the West Indies, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30—11:15 A. M.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, Capt. McMicken, from New York May 20, arrived late yesterday afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 30—11:25 A. M.—She steamship Cambria, Capt. Hauck, from New-York May 19, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

F. McLEWEE,

Late with GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,

Begs to announce to his friends and the public that he is the sole manufacturer of the CELEBRATED PATENT CRYSTAL PRISMATIC GAS SIGNS and is now prepared to furnish estimates and designs for Theatres, Public Halls, Billiard Rooms, Stores, &c.

EMBLEMATICAL SIGNS, IN CRYSTAL AND GAS, FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

OUR NEW STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., of artistic designs at POPULAR PRICES.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 561 Broadway, New-York.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......PARIS.

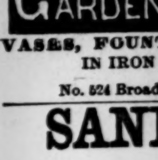
AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the reports of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS

VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C., IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.

CHASE & CO.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER, No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 357, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 357.
22, 5, 61, 8, 30, 57, 25, 31, 47, 64, 56, 29, 68.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 358, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 358.
10, 36, 77, 1, 14, 66, 33, 9, 5, 74, 3, 28, 39.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 409, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 409.
15, 75, 56, 72, 37, 76, 58, 61, 2, 6, 70, 8, 66.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 410, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 410.
7, 78, 10, 63, 43, 42, 16, 40, 9, 65, 32, 44, 35.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

I, JOHN S. SCOTT, SHERIFF OF KENTON County, Kentucky, hereby certify that all the wheels, tubes, numbers, &c., taken from France, Smith & Co., are still in my possession and will be held subject to the order of Judge Drane of the Franklin Circuit Court. Nor has any drawing taken place in Kenton County, Kentucky, of either the Shelby or Library Lotteries, so far as has come into my knowledge, since the service of attachment and the taking of said wheels, tubes, &c., into my possession.

JOHN S. SCOTT, Sheriff Kenton County, Kentucky.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 30, 1868.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 1 Fulton-st.